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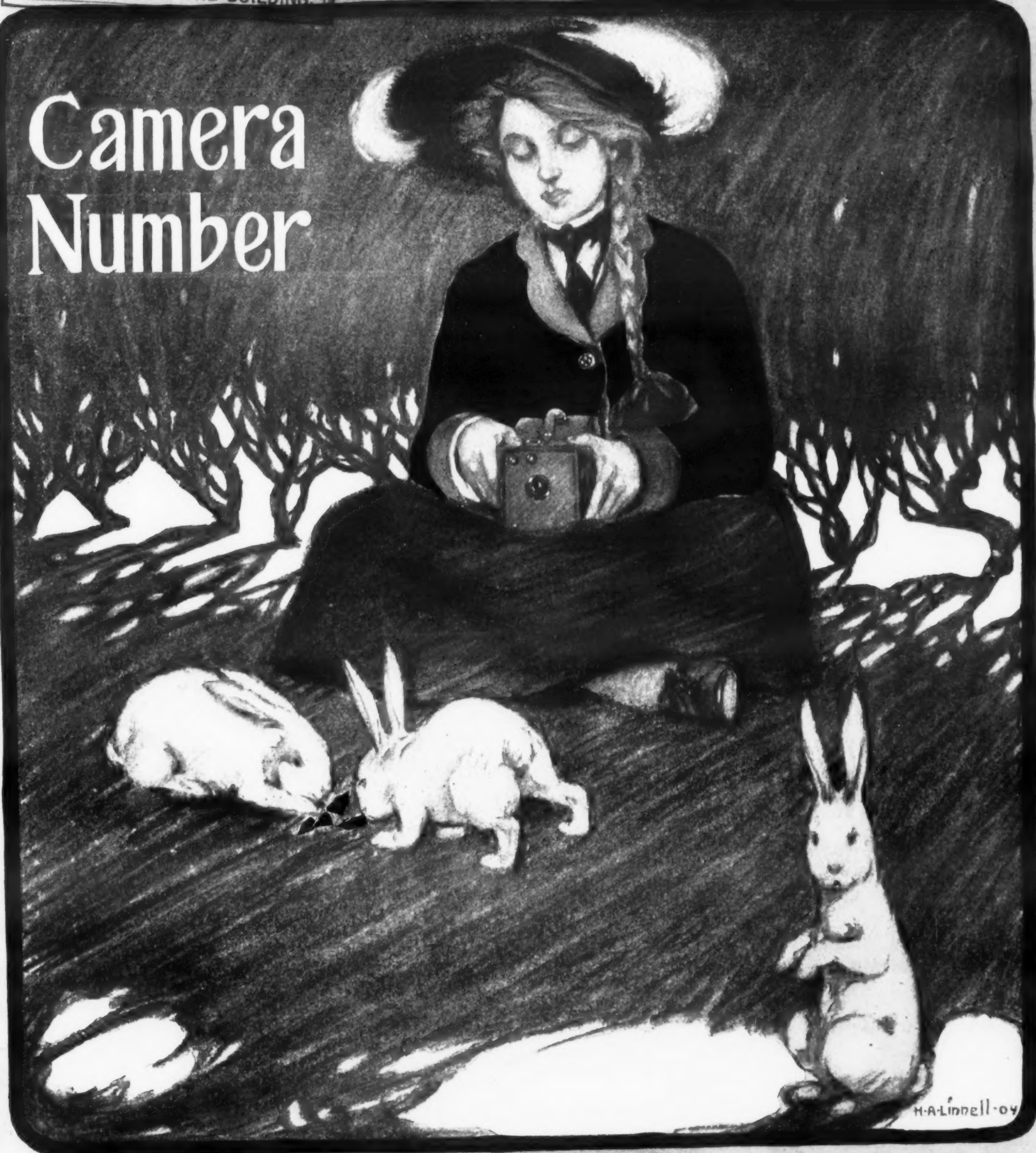
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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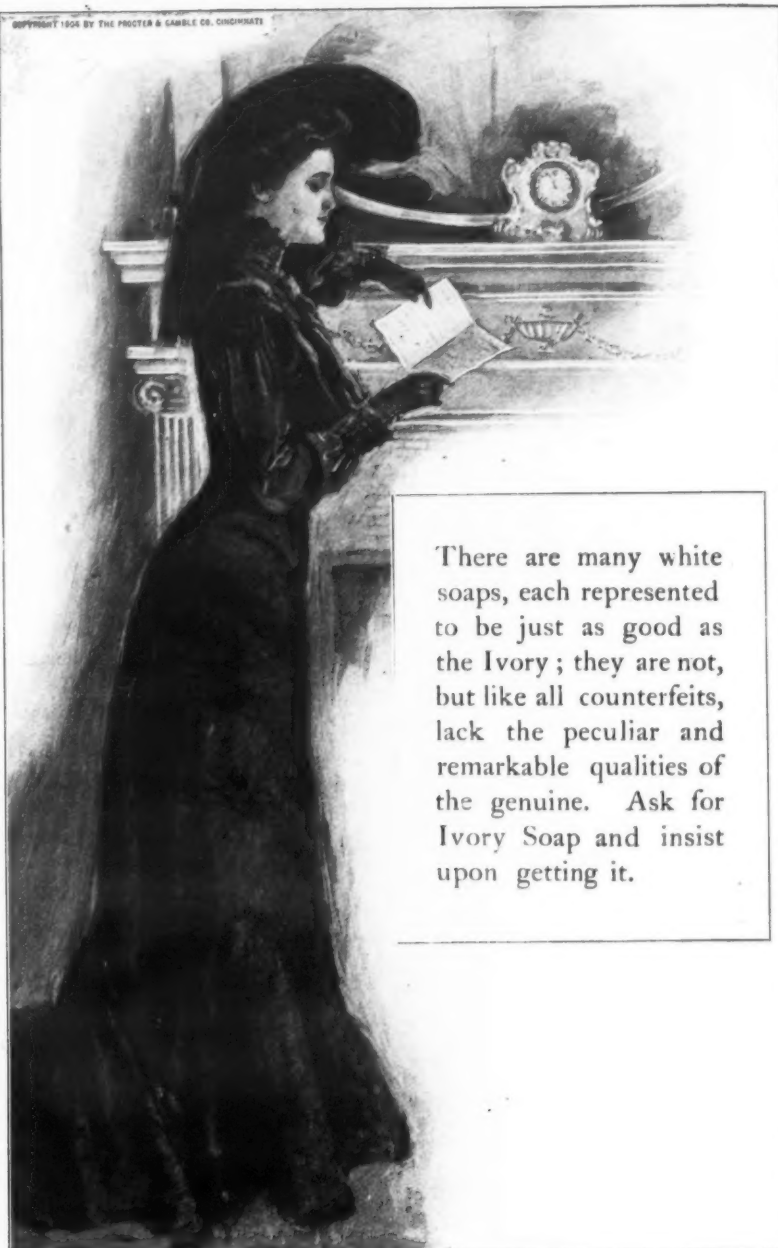
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# LESLIE'S

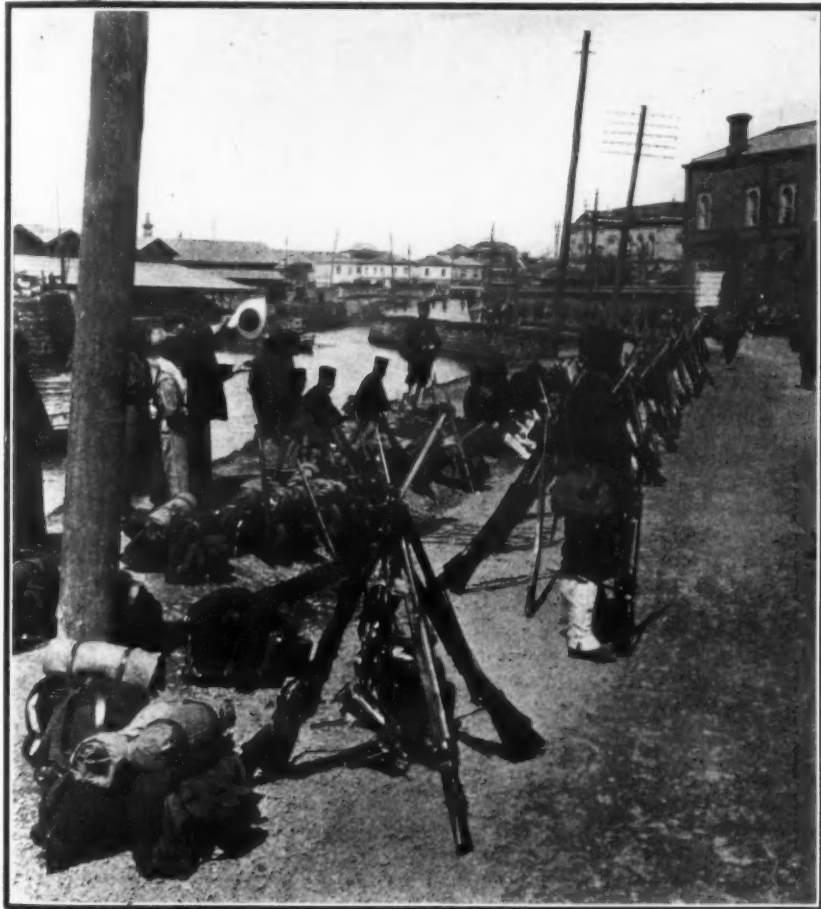
## WEEKLY

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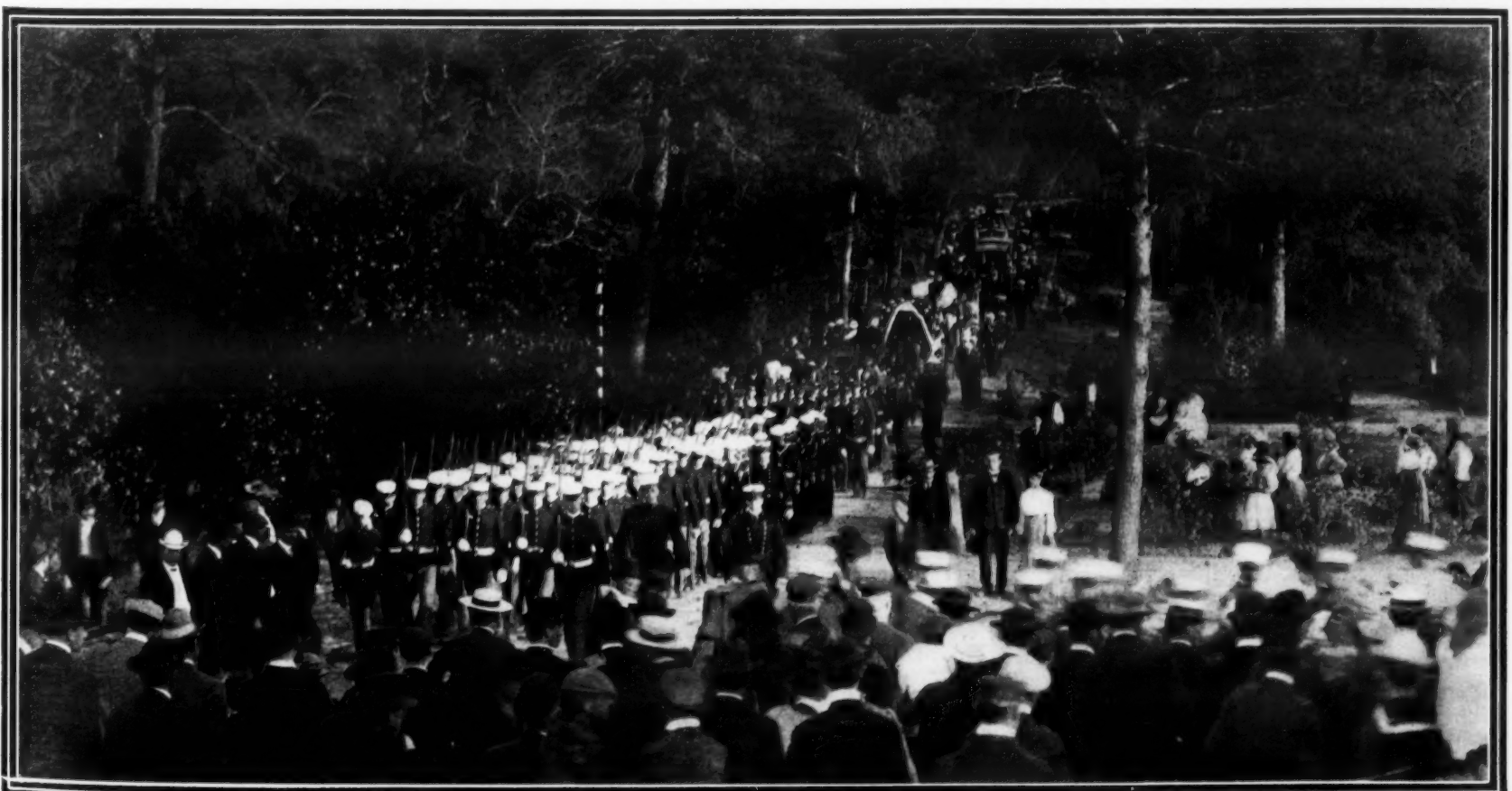
JAPANESE TROOPS AT TOKIO PREPARING TO DEPART FOR THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE YALU.



PONTOON CORPS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY UNDER MARCHING ORDERS AND AWAITING TRANSPORTATION AT TOKIO.

### THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN JAPAN.

GATHERING OF THE FORCES AT TOKIO IN THE VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN NOW BEING CONDUCTED AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.—From latest war photographs. Copyright, 1904, by Underwood & Underwood.



### BURYING THE HEROES OF THE PENSACOLA NAVAL TRAGEDY.

BEARING THE REMAINS OF THE VICTIMS OF THE TURRET EXPLOSION ON THE BATTLE-SHIP "MISSOURI" TO THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT PENSACOLA.—Photograph by C. L. Chester. See page 389.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, April 28, 1904

## New York for Roosevelt.

THE BEST thing that the New York Republican State Convention did at Carnegie Hall on April 12th was to direct its delegates to the national convention to "use all honorable means" to bring about President Roosevelt's nomination next June. There never has been a doubt in the minds of those familiar with the political situation in this State that the delegation from New York to the national convention would cast its solid vote for Roosevelt, the candidate, and the only candidate, that New York presents or has thought of presenting at Chicago.

The issues of the campaign, as New York sees them, were presented in very able addresses, one by the eloquent junior Senator from this State, Chauncey M. Depew, and the other by Congressman Payne, whose faithful services to his party in the House of Representatives can never be overestimated. The platform of the convention was a great disappointment, however. It was nothing but a stump speech and should have been handled by some one with a blue pencil, or with a hatchet. A splendid opportunity was presented to crystallize the issues of the day in a short, crisp, scintillating declaration, as brief as comprehensive; but platform-making nowadays is intrusted, in too many instances, to incompetents. That mistake was made at the New York State Convention, and, as a result, few even of the New York City papers printed the platform in full, and hardly any of the Republican papers outside of the city appear to have had room for the diffuse and conglomerate document. But the spirit of the convention was all right. The delegates were for Roosevelt. When his name was mentioned the keynote of enthusiasm was struck every time.

New York will be for Roosevelt on election day, as earnestly as it was for his nomination at the State convention, and it will be so not only because this is his home State, where he is best known, esteemed, and respected, but also because the hardest kind of effective work in his behalf will be done by the newly organized Republican State committee. The assurance of this lies in the fact that the ablest political manager and the most effective and successful executive force that the Republican party has had at the head of the State committee in many years is Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. With the adjournment of the Legislature and the disposal of the thirty-day bills by Governor Odell, little work for him, as the chief executive of the State—outside of routine and ordinary duties—will remain. His hands will be free and his time will be at the service of his party. That service can be most effectively rendered as chairman of the Republican State committee. It is a pleasure to know and to feel that in rendering it to the party he will also be rendering the highest service that a patriotic citizen can give to the people.

The State of New York is no longer in the doubtful column.

## The Good Work of a New Department.

THE RECENT address of Secretary Cortelyou before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at its session in Philadelphia, was a highly interesting and comprehensive review of the service being preformed by the various departments of our

Federal government in the development and extension of American trade at home and abroad. What he had to say on this subject will give to many of our own citizens a more intelligent and adequate conception of the value and extent of the service thus rendered to our mercantile and manufacturing interests by all branches of the national government.

But the secretary's speech had special reference, of course, to the new department, that of Commerce and Labor, established for the specific purpose of promoting the industrial interests of the United States, and over which he has been called to preside. How efficiently this department has been administered under Mr. Cortelyou's direction, how diverse and far-reaching are the efforts it is making to carry out the ends for which it was created, and how large and inclusive are its plans for the future, may be learned from his address. Among the branches of the service now established and whose operations are described by Secretary Cortelyou, are the Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Labor, and the Bureau of Corporations. The most of these bureaus, including also the Census Bureau, were transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor from other departments at the time of its institution, while others were created by the same act that brought the new department into being. One of these new bureaus, that of manufactures, has not yet been organized, owing to lack of the necessary funds.

It is extremely gratifying to learn from this address that provision has been made in the estimates for this year for an appropriation, to be expended under the immediate direction of the secretary, for special investigations of trade conditions at home and abroad, with the object of promoting the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States, and for other purposes. Other nations, and Germany in particular, have been sending out agents to all parts of the world for years past to study and report on the commercial conditions in other countries, and thus open the way for a profitable trade, and it is proposed by Secretary Cortelyou that a similar work shall be done by his department. He refers very justly to the service rendered by the military and naval experts which our government sends abroad to investigate and report on matters of importance to their departments, and he feels that our commercial interests are no less important and no less deserving of special study.

If those who have been inclined to belittle the importance of the Department of Commerce and Labor, or to intimate, as certain newspapers have done, that its operations were calculated to impair rather than to improve the relations between capital and labor, would give this address a careful and unprejudiced reading, it could hardly fail to disabuse them of this erroneous idea.

## The Age of the Camera.

OF ALL THE so-called "fads" which have seized upon and engrossed the minds of men in all civilized lands during the past ten or fifteen years, there is, perhaps, none which has had so much to commend it and has served such a truly valuable purpose as the passion for picture-taking. In fact, the use of the camera has become so widespread, has gained such a permanent hold upon the interest of the public, and is productive of so many real and substantial benefits, that it has long since ceased to be regarded as a fad, a passing fancy, and has taken its place among the things that have come to stay. It is, in other words, not a triviality, an object of extravagant and foolish outlay, as most fads are, but a dignified, worthy, and truly useful aid to healthful recreation, and also to profit, for all kinds and classes of people.

The benefits derived from the popular use of the camera are manifold. It is one of the most innocent and inexpensive of all forms of recreation; it requires practically no capital and no special or technical education, and is thus within the reach of the young and inexperienced, and of all except the very poorest class of people. The camera is educative in the broadest and truest sense of that term. While, as we have said, it requires no technical knowledge in the beginning, it leads in many instances to a desire for a closer and more thorough knowledge of the photographic art, and often, also, to a knowledge of various collateral and connected lines of scientific and art study.

The camera enthusiast, whether young or old, is sure to become interested unconsciously, and almost inevitably, in the common branches of applied art, in nature study, and allied topics. It is almost inconceivable that a person who has the intelligence and taste for camera work of any kind, and the spirit and persistence required to keep at it for a considerable period of time, will not also be a person with a mind receptive to these other influences of which we have spoken, all leading to a wider range of knowledge and a larger exercise of the moral and intellectual faculties, an uplift and inspiration to all good things.

In any case, whatever may be the spirit and temper of the user of the camera, it is difficult to see how anything but good can come from such use. If it serves no other purpose than to afford amusement, it is surely an amusement of a pure and healthful sort; if it serves the further purpose of taking the camera owner out into the woods and fields, and thus into closer and more sympathetic touch with nature, there is gain here every way, for body, mind, and soul. If, indeed, the whole truth could be known, we believe that the widespread use of the camera in recent years has done more to cultivate a love for nature, as well as art, among the common people than all other agencies and influences combined.

## The Plain Truth.

IN HIS refusal to allow the speech he delivered before the Boston Central Labor Union to be printed under a union label, President Eliot, of Harvard, was guilty of no inconsistency, as some have charged, but acted as any man of good sense and independent spirit should do under similar circumstances. President Eliot gave as his reason for the refusal, that the label condoned the closed shop and the closed shop implied the denial of free competition. This puts in a nutshell the chief and strongest argument against the union label, and affords all the justification which President Eliot, or any other American citizen, needs for a refusal to sanction a practice so foolish and so inimical to public interests. The business of tagging manufactured products of any kind with marks or signs designed to cause a discrimination in favor of one class of workers against another, is utterly repugnant to the American sense of justice and fair play; a silly, meddlesome, and impertinent practice, beneath intelligent and self-respecting men and women, and quite intolerable in a free country.

THE NEBRASKA "Dough-Dough," who has been working the Democratic party for a living ever since he betrayed it, is now petitioning the Democracy throughout the land to stand by his free-silver flag and send him a subscription (but in good, honest money) for the weekly pamphlet he is issuing to give expression to his radical views. Some one has complained because this political freak has been using the Democratic party as a convenient agent in his subscription department. But this is "business," just as much as it was business for the Nebraska grasper to draft a letter for a rich and silly old gentleman, by which the latter's widow was directed to turn \$50,000 over to the writer of the document. The courts decided that the trick wouldn't work. We simply allude once more to the Nebraska wart on the face of politics, to call attention to the fact that he is out for the cold cash every day in the week and every hour in the day, and that therefore the various press agencies and all the great daily and weekly newspapers should let him do his own advertising in his own publication. If they will do this he will speedily drop into that condition of innocuous desuetude to which the leaders of the party are only too anxious to consign him, and to which he naturally and obviously belongs.

THAT FROTHY, superficial, and much overrated soldier of fortune, Bourke Cockran, made his re-entrance into Congress, recently, as a Tammany Hall representative the occasion for a sensational outburst against alleged presidential usurpations of the powers of Congress. Nothing that Cockran said in his strained effort to attract attention was new. He made no argument. He dealt more with invectives than with facts, and he covered himself with froth and glory. He played to the House, the galleries, and everything else in sight. Smarting under the President's contempt for grafters in or out of Congress, a lot of pot-hunters in the House hastened to Cockran's side to applaud his ravings against the Republican party and the executive. Put in cold type, Cockran's speech reads like a very ordinary effort of a very commonplace stump-speaker. Cockran has followed so many flags, and has been with so many parties and so many factions, that no one pays particular attention to what he says. Sincerity is not regarded as his highest attribute. But those who mistake the gift of gab for real eloquence, and who are satisfied with superficialities of argument and a volume of sound, clap their hands when Cockran speaks, and there is no sweeter music than this to the soul of Tammany's resurrected wind-bag.

RARELY HAS a eulogistic address been delivered in the Capitol at Washington more eloquent and at the same time more eminently true and just than that of Senator Depew at the memorial services of the late Senator Hanna. It was such a tribute as a man long conspicuous in public life and himself a successful leader and organizer could pay to another man of a different type, but whose capacity for organization was still greater, and who, in his own sphere, achieved distinction such as few men have been able to achieve in modern times. Senator Depew's sketch of the career and character of Senator Hanna and his tribute to him as a business man, as a party leader, a statesman, and a worker in the field of industrial conciliation, were well within the lines of moderation, though strong in words of praise and admiration. Hanna's friendship for McKinley and the brilliant success which he achieved in his determination to win the presidency for the great tariff champion were set forth in striking terms. A notable passage in the address was that in which Senator Depew spoke of Mr. Hanna's efforts in promoting favorable consideration of the Panama route for the isthmian canal, a service of which the country has as yet no adequate appreciation. "There have been," said Senator Depew, "many speeches in this Senate more eloquent, more scholarly, more profound, and more erudite than the one delivered by Senator Hanna in favor of the selection of the Panama route; but when this man of business and affairs, of supreme intelligence in the creation and prosecution of business and enterprises, this constructive organizer in trade, who had found his talent for explanation, instruction, and argument, sat down, he had accomplished that rarest of triumphs, the command of a listening Senate."



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

CENTENARIANS ARE not such *rare aves* in the world as to make the simple attainment of a



HON. DAVID WARK,  
The oldest legislator in active service in the world.—*Current*.

hundred years of life an event calling for special comment. Most persons, too, long before arriving at this hundred-year mark, retire from active pursuits and are no longer counted among the moving forces of society and the state. It is just here that Hon. David Wark, a centenarian of Fredericton, New Brunswick, enjoys a unique and most honorable distinction. The hundredth anniversary of his birth, recently celebrated with great *éclat* in Fredericton, found Mr. Wark still in active and useful service as a Senator from New Brunswick in the Dominion Parliament. Senator Wark was born near Londonderry, Ireland, on February 19th, 1804, but came to New Brunswick when he was a young man and has lived in that province ever since. He was elected to the provincial legislature in 1842 and has been in political and legislative office ever since, being doubtless the oldest living legislator in the world. He was at one time a member of the legislative council of New Brunswick and later was receiver-general. Since his appointment to the Canadian Senate in 1867, Mr. Wark has never missed a session of that body, and is now in attendance at Ottawa as usual. He has been a leader in numerous successful reform movements in Canada, notably those affecting education, agriculture, and the postal service. On his hundredth birthday he was honored with a complimentary address from the mayor and the corporation of Fredericton, and a banquet at which many distinguished guests were present. The Senator also received a telegram of congratulation from King Edward.

THE THREE symbols of the imperial house of Japan are the mirror, the crystal, and the sword, and they are carried in front of the Emperor on all state occasions. Each has its significance. "Look at the mirror and reflect thyself," or in other words, "Know thyself," is the message of the mirror. "Be pure and shine" is the crystal's injunction, while the sword is a reminder to "Be sharp."

IT TAKES a man of character and courage to stand out against the majority sentiment of his own



GOVERNOR WARFIELD,  
Of Maryland, who has vetoed a proposed suffrage amendment.—*Blessing & Fenge*.

party, as Governor Warfield, of Maryland, did in his recent veto of the suffrage amendment to the constitution of that State. The amendment required, and received, a three-fifths vote in the Legislature, and by this same vote it may yet be passed over the Governor's veto. Nevertheless, Governor Warfield has exercised his official prerogative, and has thus done what he could to save his party and the State from the disgrace of this most unjust and reactionary piece of legislation. The action is the more creditable to Governor Warfield from the fact that he has only recently taken his seat in the gubernatorial chair, and had he been a man impelled by motives of selfish policy or ambition only, he would not have thus run counter to the wishes of his party and aroused its possible antagonism to his course of action on other matters in the future. But Governor Warfield's previous public career was such as to stamp him as a man of independent character and high ideals of duty, and his veto, therefore, has occasioned no surprise to those who knew him best. Doubt is expressed as to whether the Governor of Maryland has the power to veto a constitutional amendment, and the courts may be asked to pass upon that question. A Governor of Pennsylv-

vania, a few years ago, undertook to kill two constitutional amendments by vetoes, and the Supreme Court of that State overruled him, and the amendments went to the people and became a part of the State constitution in spite of the Governor.

THE TRANSFER of Lord Curzon of Kedleston from his position as viceroy of India to that of lord



LORD CURZON,  
Recently appointed lord warden of the Cinque Ports.—*Dunony*.

warden of the Cinque (five) Ports of England is a matter of interest to many Americans, since Lady Curzon is an American by birth, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, of Washington. Lord Curzon has been one of the most popular and successful administrators that India has ever had since that country came under British control, but the duties of his office have been heavy and most exacting, and it is doubtless for this reason that the viceroy has intimated his desire for a transfer to another sphere of public service. The five ports over which Lord Curzon will have jurisdiction as warden are Dover, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, and Sandwich. As lord warden he will be governor of Dover Castle, and will preside over the Portmote, or Parliament of the Cinque Ports. The office carries no salary with it. Many famous men have held the post of warden, among them the first Duke of Wellington, whose bedroom at Dover Castle is religiously preserved in the condition he left it; Lord Palmerston, Lord Granville, and Lord Dufferin. Lady Curzon, who has been in London for some months, gave birth to a daughter a few weeks ago, making four children in all in the Curzon home. Lord Curzon himself arrived in England from India early in April.

THE RECENT death in London of Madam Antoinette Sterling, whose sweet voice in ballad and sacred song charmed many American audiences in years not long past, recalls to a writer in the *St. James's Budget* the pathetic history of Kingsley's "Three Fishers," which, rendered by Madam Sterling once in the author's hearing, melted him to tears. Again and again Kingsley had seen on the seashore at his beloved Clovelly a literal transcript of the tragedy he pictured in his verse—"the beach beside the town covered with shrieking women and old men, casting themselves on the pebbles in fruitless agonies of prayer," as the victims of the storm were swept up to their feet. But the birth of the song itself was determined by one of the strangest incidents in the stormy career of the author. In 1851 he preached a sermon in a London church on "The Message of the Church to the Labouring Man." At its close the vicar rose and denounced him. Bishop Bloomfield forbade Kingsley to preach again in his diocese, until, having read the sermon and seen its author, he withdrew the edict of excommunication. The same night upon which he delivered the discourse Kingsley went to his home, weary. There had been nearly a riot in the church. Sick at heart, he retired to his study. When he reappeared he handed to his family his immortal song, "as though it were the outcome of it all," as his wife said.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, of Boston, are and are to be record-makers in driving an

automobile. They crossed the Arctic circle last year in a twenty-four horse-power car, and they are now planning a tour of the world in the same car, beginning in October next. They went farther north last year than any other persons have ever been in an automobile. They drove the automobile 13,795 miles in fifteen European countries, and have covered distances in the United States which bring the total mileage up to 25,000. Their world-tour in the fall of 1904 and the spring of 1905 will not be one of speed, but an attempt to make so great a journey through so many lands, climates, and problematic conditions of exposure and danger, successfully as to personal health and the state of the vehicle. The trip will be for the automobile what the great ocean trip of the *Oregon* was for a war-vessel during the Spanish-American War. The end is to justify the means. The total distance that the automobile will be driven is 20,000 miles, and the tourists will be carried in steamships 18,000 miles, the itinerary providing for drives in twenty-two countries. The start will be from the club-house of the Massachusetts Club to the steamer in East Boston, where passage will be taken for Liverpool. Special efforts will be made to secure permission for the entrance of the automobile into Jerusalem, an event that well might startle the ancient city.



MR. CHARLES J. GLIDDEN,  
Who holds the world's record for long-distance automobile runs.  
*Falk*.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE, the well-known writer and traveler, whose knowledge of Russian life and

character is not excelled by any one not Russian born, declares that the Czar of all the Russias is surrounded by so many enemies that he never really knows who are his friends. "An abiding sense of distrust," says Mr. White, "is the result, and hence the passionate affection his Majesty feels for his wife, whose faithful counsel and patient sympathy are the bright spots in one of the saddest lives in Europe." All accounts agree that the Czarina is one of the gentlest and noblest of women, a devoted wife and a loving mother. It is hardly surprising to be told that in her presence and in that of his four little girls the Emperor should find his chief refuge from the cares and anxieties that continually beset him. The Czarina, being of English descent, had some ideas of social propriety quite different from those of the St. Petersburg court to which she came as a bride. She did not, for instance, approve of ladies smoking cigarettes, a common practice in the time of the Emperor Alexander. When she became Empress she forbade smoking by her ladies-in-waiting. This decision raised a storm, it is said, in which the Dowager Empress took sides against her daughter-in-law. Nevertheless, the latter insisted, and smoking among the ladies of the court ceased. The happiest event of the year for the Czar and his family is the annual visit to the maternal home at Copenhagen, for there the grim shadow of suspicion and danger that ever clouds the Czar's life at St. Petersburg is lifted. But so long as the war with Japan continues the autocrat's visits to Denmark's capital are likely to be suspended.



THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.  
From a hitherto unpublished portrait.  
*Thomson*.

ALTHOUGH SENATOR ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, is considerably past his sixty-third year he has taken such excellent care of his physical health that he appears much younger. The Senator spends most of his leisure time out-of-doors, indulges often in athletics, and is said to be the best golf player in Congress.

THE UNPRECEDENTED distinction of painting the portrait of the Dowager Empress of China for the

St. Louis exposition has been gained by an American artist, Miss Kate Augusta Carl, who was born and reared in the South. Miss Carl's maternal grandfather was a surgeon in the Royal Navy, but resigned and emigrated to Canada. Her mother was a cousin of Lady Hart, the wife of Sir Robert Hart, and her father a nephew of Baron von Humboldt. Both parents adopted the United States as home in their early youth. Miss Carl spent her childhood in Memphis, Tenn., and when still a girl went to Paris to study. Her first exhibition in the *salon* was a portrait of her mother. She had a fine collection at the Chicago exposition, and her career has been eminently successful from the beginning. A few months ago she went to China to visit her brother, Mr. Francis A. Carl, of the imperial Chinese customs, who is to be one of China's commissioners to the St. Louis exposition. Last August she became the guest of the Dowager Empress in the palace at Peking, and was present at all the state functions, witnessing the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the Emperor's birthday, and being the only foreigner who was ever thus honored. Miss Carl is a blonde of the fairest type, tall and slender, and possesses a winning personality.



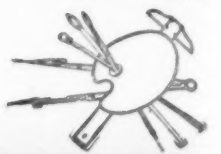
MISS KATE AUGUSTA CARL,  
An American who painted the portrait of China's Dowager Empress for the St. Louis exposition.—*Somers*.





# Advance in Artistic Photography

By Sidney Allan



IF WE CAN rely on statistics, amateur photography is practiced by at least twenty per cent. of the population. Hardly a day passes but a new camera is placed upon the market. Nearly every city and town throughout the entire country can boast of having a camera club, and there are published more than a dozen



A. BARTHOLOME'S PORTRAIT.—E. J. Steichen.

professional magazines which furnish photographic news and practical information. Of course the majority of people photograph merely for pastime, without realizing the true possibilities of the camera as a pictorial recorder of facts. The American is as a rule a busy man; he cannot afford to waste his time on something that brings him in no returns. He is quite contented to take a camera with him on a trip, make a few exposures in order to secure mementoes of his journey, or to make portraits—or attempts at portraits—of his wife and children, relations and friends, but he has no higher aims.

The amateur photographer who desires to become a serious worker and who aims at making something more than mere accidental representations of scenes and things is rare indeed. In recent years, however, a great improvement in taste has become noticeable. A number of camera workers, scattered all over the country, seemed to have simultaneously made the discovery that photography was not merely a mechanical process, but that the camera was capable of artistic expression, and could be handled with the requirements of art traditions and teachings. They held various exhibitions which clearly showed that also a photographic print, like an etching or an engraving, could possess "distinct evidence of individual artistic feeling and execution." They finally banded together under the leadership of Alfred Stieglitz, who has long held the premier position among American pictorial photographers, and organized the Photo-Secession Society, with headquarters in New York City.

Their aim is, as one can read in their constitution, "to advance photography as applied to pictorial expression, to draw together those Americans practicing or otherwise interested in the art, and to hold, from

time to time, at various places, exhibitions not necessarily limited to the productions of members or to American work." They are a very busy set of men and women, and during the two years' existence of their organization have left no stone unturned to carry out their plans. The society has sixty members, among them Mrs. Montgomery Sears, the wife of the Boston multimillionaire. They have held exhibitions in San Francisco, Denver, Chicago, Detroit, at the National Arts Club, New York, at the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, and the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, and at this moment are represented by collections in Paris, Dresden, Vienna, Haarlem, Holland, and Bradford, England.

The exhibition at Pittsburg was the largest and most representative of all. It contained 300 pictures by fifty-four individual workers from all over the States, and was visited by not less than 11,000 people. The work shown was of a very high order, and convinced more than one critic that photography in its higher stages is capable of expressing original artistic ideas, and that the exponents of this new pictorial departure had acquired an exact knowledge of drawing values, tonality, perspective, composition, and the like, and had utilized this knowledge with more or less taste. These photographers

take their profession very seriously; to them it is no longer a pastime, but the strenuous study of a lifetime. No wonder that several of them, like Alfred Stieglitz and Edward J. Steichen, have won an international reputation in photographic circles, and carried away medals and prizes in all parts of the world.

Alfred Stieglitz, the instigator of this movement, has indisputably done the best work. Photographs like his "Decorative Panel,"

"The Avenue," "A Wet Day on the Boulevard," and many others could teach many an artist a lesson in composition and pictorial beauty. Steichen is our foremost gum worker; his portraits are so artistically manipulated that they look like the reproductions of paintings of some great master. Frank Eugene, a painter by profession, has introduced the process of photo-etching, a manipulation of the negative with engraving tools, and thereby obtained some startling results. R. Eickemeyer, Jr., of Yonkers, has made a specialty of foreground studies, and Clarence H. White, of Newark, O., has found a new opening for photog-

raphy in the illustration of books. His illustrations for "Eben Holden" have attracted wide and deserved attention. Many others could be mentioned, for instance like Gertrude Kasebier, who does excellent portrait work on strictly professional lines; John G. Bullock, of Philadelphia, who imbues his landscapes with a rare elegance and refinement; Herbert S. French, of Cincinnati, whose costume studies reach a very high standard, and Alvin Langdon Coburn, who strives for the linear beauty of the Japanese, but the scope of this brief



WINTERY WEATHER.—A. L. Coburn.

article, designed on general lines, will not admit of it. The influence of this superior work is already widely

felt in both amateur and professional circles; it has won the highest respect from artists, and no doubt will help photography to advance a long way on the road to fine art. Whether it will ever be classified among the graphic arts, as the Secessionists hope, is difficult to decide at the present day, and is really a futile question. Time will take care of that. But one thing is certain. The number of photographers who will strive for artistic effects will steadily increase, and as the camera has so many ardent advocates it must necessarily improve the standard of the average amateur's work. The amateur will begin to take a little more interest than he has hitherto in composition, light and shade, and the pictorial arts in general, and will realize the truth of the old saying, "If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well." On these lines the camera will become an art educator that cannot be underestimated any longer, and that will improve the taste of thousands of people who, under ordinary circumstances, would lead their lives without any true appreciation of art. The new photography is no longer a theory or a dream. It has reached a very practical stage, and its commercial value is being demonstrated daily. Already several studios have been established in the metropolis by its devotees who make a specialty of portraits. The work of these artists is attracting much attention, and they are meeting their reward. Their patrons include some of the most prominent people of the city, and the more fortunate ones are said to be behind their orders.



PORTRAIT OF MISS A.—Rudolf Eickemeyer.

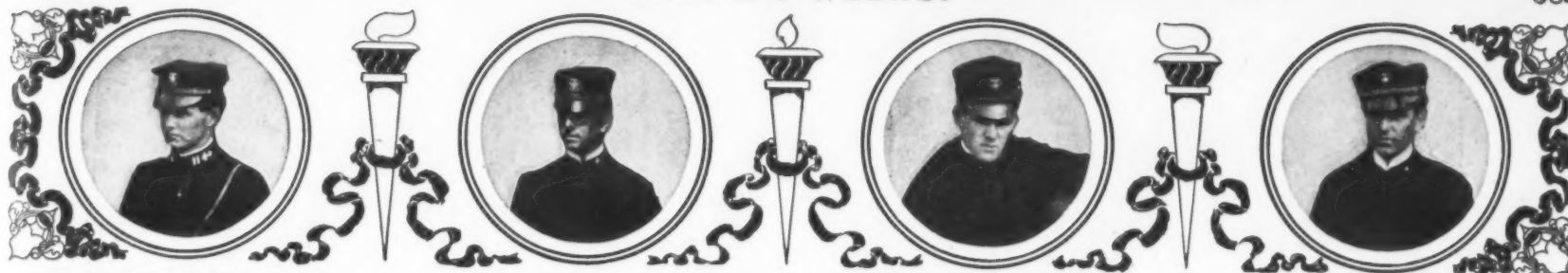


A WOMAN'S PORTRAIT.—Eva Watson Schutze.



A DECORATIVE STUDY.—Charles T. Berg.





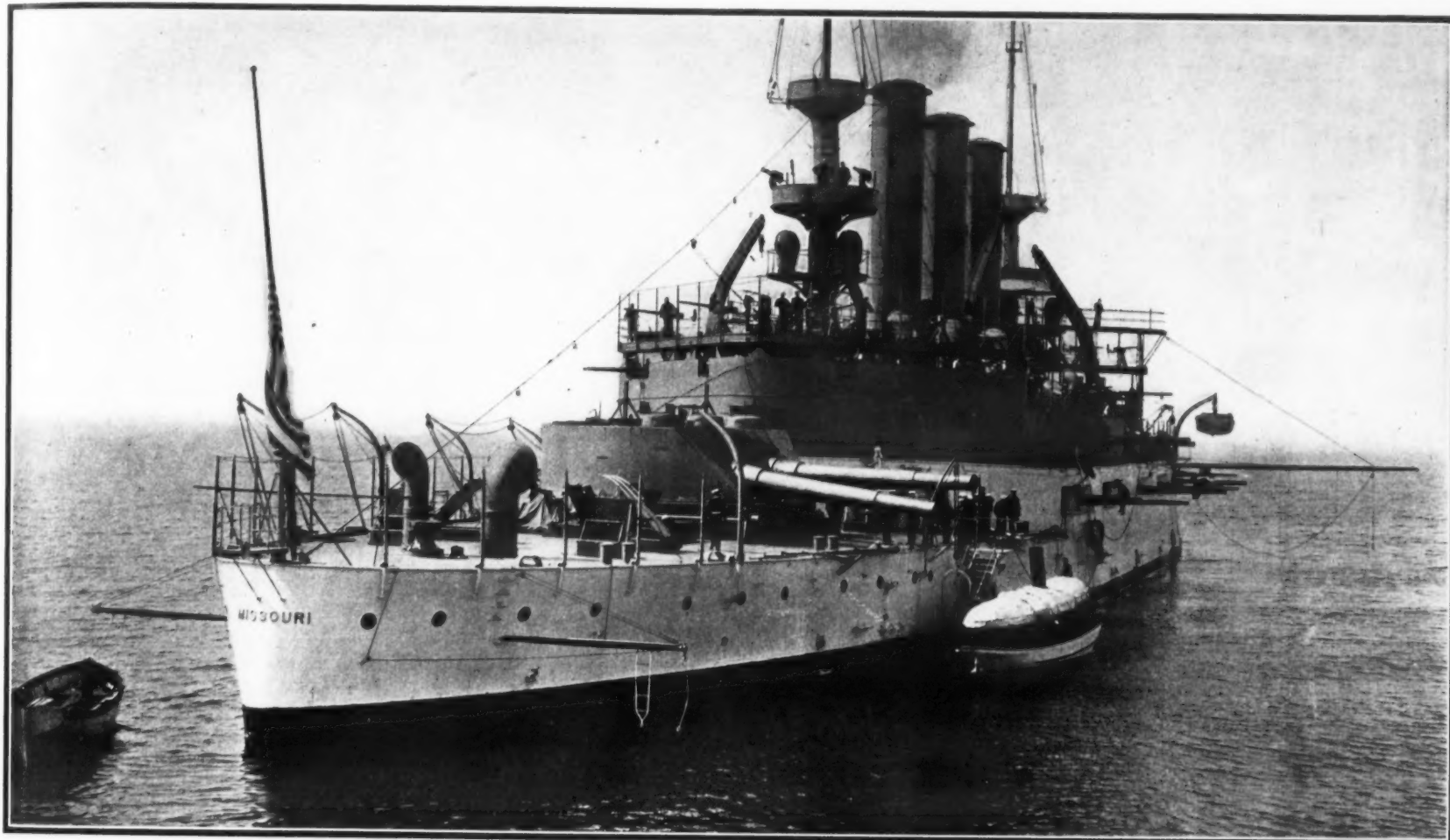
LIEUTENANT W. C. DAVIDSON, IN CHARGE OF THE "MISSOURI'S" TWELVE-INCH-GUN TURRET.

ENSIGN E. W. WEICHERT, OF THE CRUISER "CLEVELAND," THE GUN UMPIRE.

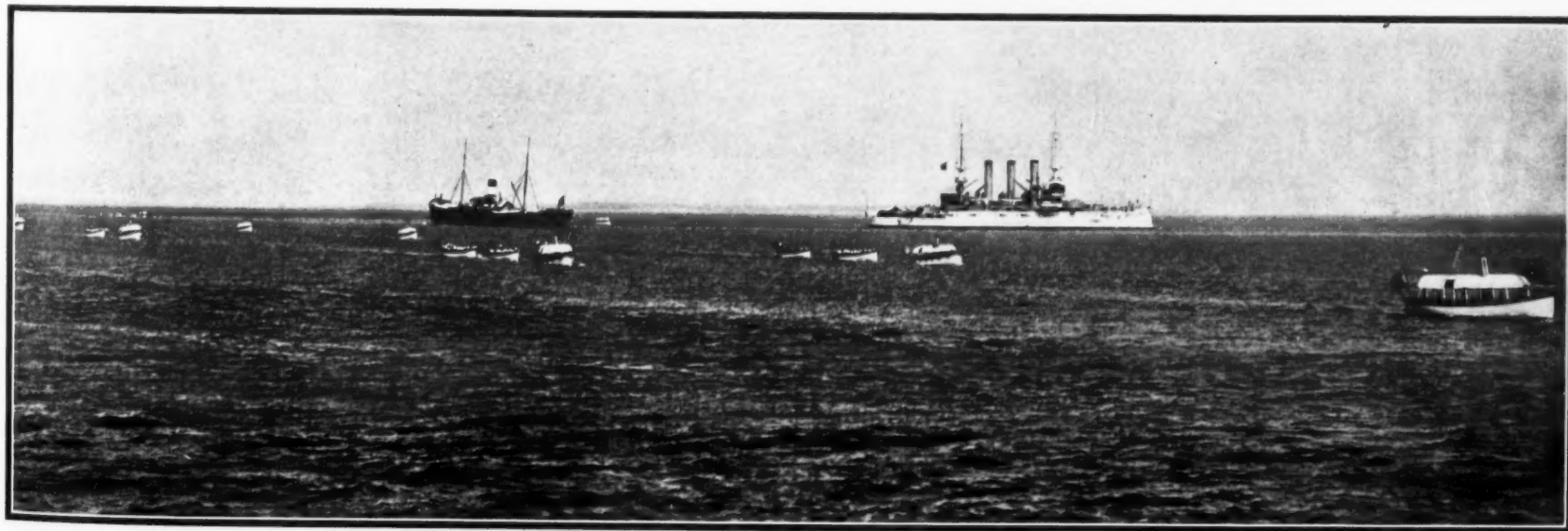
MIDSHIPMAN W. M. T. NEUMANN, SON OF HAWAII'S EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LIEUTENANT J. P. V. GRIDLEY, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, SON OF A MANILA BAY HERO.

FOUR OF THE YOUNG NAVAL HEROES KILLED IN THE "MISSOURI" TURRET DISASTER.



BLACKENED TURRET OF THE "MISSOURI" IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION WITHIN IT AND THE REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.



REAR-ADMIRAL BARKER (IN HIS LAUNCH) LEADING THE NAVAL FUNERAL PROCESSION IN THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA—BATTLE-SHIP "MISSOURI" IN THE BACKGROUND.

THE DEATH-DEALING EXPLOSION ON THE BATTLE-SHIP "MISSOURI."

THE BLACKENED FATAL TURRET, AND THE NAVAL PROCESSION AT THE VICTIMS' FUNERAL AT PENSACOLA.—Photographs by C. L. Chester.

### Dangers That Lurk within a War-ship.

THE RECENT disaster on board the battle-ship *Missouri*, while at target practice near Pensacola, Fla., involving the loss of thirty-two lives, adds to the long chapter of similar accidents that have happened not only in our navy, but in every other navy throughout the world. One must not forget the fact that the handling of high explosives is always accompanied by grave dangers arising from elements impossible to calculate beforehand. Oftentimes during target practice do these elements of danger appear, but very seldom with serious results. About a year ago the United States steamship *Kearsarge* escaped a fearful calamity through the quickness and coolness of an officer. A review of this incident will show that even a fraction of a second may at times save many lives exposed in this hazardous gun practice.

On the day referred to it was the turn of the crew of the after turret with the thirteen-inch guns. Several shots had been fired, but on the next attempt to

shoot, the electric spark failed to explode the powder charge. Lieutenant Clement, in command of this turret, commanded his men to stand aside while he investigated, waiting some five minutes, and in the meantime requesting the captain to keep on his course, as the run past the target had nearly ended, and he knew that if the vessel turned, the projectile from the gun would be fired toward the shore, endangering the inhabitants of Pensacola. Lieutenant Clement at length opened the little plug holding the primer, much as the shell of a shot-gun is extracted, and he noticed smoke issuing from the little primer as it fell to the deck. Quickly jamming the plug shut, he had barely time to jump aside to avoid the awful recoil as the gun fired. But one instant more and this charge of powder would have issued into the turret, probably igniting the charges below in the handling-room, ready to be hoisted up to the great guns.

It is most surprising that the *Missouri* was not blown to atoms with its gallant crew. It may probably never be known just what ignited the charge of

powder, though one may surmise many things. The powder used now by our navy is of the smokeless kind. One-half of a charge is always kept in a sealed copper cylinder, and is seldom removed except for testing. When one considers that the brass-work in the handling-room of the *Missouri* was melted by the terrific heat caused by the burning powder, it is strange that these copper cylinders lying in the different magazines grouped around the handling-room did not suffer a like fate. In the latter event every one on the ship would, no doubt, have fallen a victim to the terrific explosion.

The rapidity with which our officers and sailors have been firing large guns has astounded the navies of the world. But one must live aboard one of the great war-ships to appreciate the patient and tireless energy displayed by officers and men in bringing about wonderful results in gunnery. Every precaution against accident that ingenuity can provide is taken on board a war-vessel. Were it not for this accidents would be far more numerous. T. DART WALKER.



# JEMIMA'S ADVENTURES IN NEW YORK

## No. 5—SHE TRIES A CAMERA

By Elizabeth Howard Westwood

THE ATHENA SOCIETY for the Study of the Best Literature—of which Cousin Carrie and Miss Andrews were distinguished members—gave a soirée. And that soirée was indirectly responsible for Jemima's first camera adventure and for her hazardous encounter with the arm of the law.

Such a pretentious social function the Athenians had never before attempted. They had been a modest little club who wept over "Evangeline" and were content to pronounce Cooper the greatest American novelist. One of their number who had spent a summer at Chautauqua and had taken the C. L. S. C. reading course was considered amply prepared to direct their literary researches. Papers and selections read by the members fulfilled their idea of a programme.

The last year, however, the nature of the club had changed. Some literary ladies from up town, who had been seized with an ardent desire for social service, adopted the Athena Club. The Athenians galloped through the realm of literature criticism at a break-neck speed. They learned that a poet has a message. The terms "imaginative conception" and "internal evidence" were added to their vocabularies. They bought copies of Maeterlinck and Ibsen, while Browning and Shelley ceased to be mere names.

So delighted were the literary ladies with their services rendered, that Mrs. Aloysius Vanderventer opened her Madison Avenue home to the Athenians and their friends—a guest to each member—for a soirée. It was then that the frivolous, who, preferring music and dancing clubs, had scoffed at literary pursuits, repented themselves of their lightmindedness. They diligently perused the book reviews instead of the fashion notes in the daily paper, with a view to soirée invitations. Sadie McQuire, who had been noticeably subdued since the Bronx bicycling party, was even heard to remark impressively that she had always considered "Faust" the most improving of all Shakespeare's plays. This was an occasion when Athenian friends were at a premium, and Jemima and Miss Hodge were gazed upon with envy by their millinery associates.

The *pièce de résistance* of the soirée, as Mrs. Vanderventer put it, was an informal talk by Miss Theodora Genviève Hamilton-Brown, of Boston—no less a dignity than the president of the Society for the Propagation of Aesthetic Tendencies Along Altruistic Lines. Miss Hamilton-Brown was a gifted young woman who owned a studio near Copley Square, where she painted "striking studies of solitary sea scenes." At times her genius took a musical turn and she composed minor arias for the marvelous operettas of Count Rampolli. While every month *The Toiler* was the richer for her contributions to "Between the Lights."

Miss Hamilton-Brown found in the Athenians an audience quite eager to sprout tendencies of any kind, as long as the forcing-house was the softly lighted drawing-room of a Madison Avenue residence, and the gardeners were richly-gowned women of society fame. She spoke in "vibrating, magnetic" tones—to quote from *The Toiler*—of the Goddess Beautiful, of shrines and incense, of the richer meaning of life, of our altruistic relations to those who are still slaves to the material. She ran the whole gamut of the æsthetic and pathetic, until her audience threatened to dissolve in tears.

Cousin Carrie—whose altruistic relations to material slaves consisted in contributing wearing-apparel to a diminutive army of nephews and nieces—responded but feebly to the divine call; and Miss Hodge found her artistic instincts fully satisfied by a contemplation of her surroundings. But to Jemima and

Miss Andrews it was given to grasp the inner significance of the message. Altruistic and æsthetic, it must be confessed, conveyed but vague ideas to Jemima's Philistine mind, but anything in the nature of an appeal she recognized at sight. At Enfield Centre the annual addresses of returned missionaries, temperance lecturers, and orphan-asylum agents served in the place of yellow journals for excitement and sensation. The more lurid the tales, the larger the contributions. Miss Hamilton-Brown was a past master who would have turned the Enfield Centre pocket inside out. As it was, she thrilled the receptive soul of young Jemima, and fired her imagination to noble deeds.

Miss Andrews, on the other hand, was fairly intoxicated by her close proximity to genius—she had secured a seat close to the speaker. The nearest she had ever approached it before was on the occasion of her encounter with a reporter in search of copy for a Sunday special. She had written a flowery description of the celebrity in her diary, framed her picture cut from a newspaper, and had recounted the adventure until her friends knew it by heart. Now, as she listened to the winged words of Miss Hamilton-Brown, Miss Andrews, the genteel and intellectual, turned to do something for the cause of art with a capital A. Thus it



"THEY BEAT THE ONES IN THE SOUTH PASTURE."

was that Jemima and Miss Andrews became missionaries of modern culture to their native villages.

Enfield Centre had at last become reconciled to Jemima's desertion. The latest news from the metropolis became a staple topic of conversation at sewing societies, and Thomas Hart was seeking consolation at the hands of Jemima's younger sister, Jane. Even Parson Eldridge had capitulated when Jemima had written him an account of attending the church of the famous minister whose sermons had appeared in the *Christian Alliance* for twenty years. So it was that Enfield Centre enthusiastically embraced the opportunity for education in matters artistic, and the school teacher, a normal-school graduate, undertook to form an art circle, to meet around at different houses—the studies in art to be supplemented by light refreshments.

Jemima and Miss Andrews spent their evenings compiling collections of inexpensive copies from the masters. They carefully clipped art notes from the papers and searched the Sunday magazines for those chatty accounts of studio life and work. Altogether the

Harlem flat breathed forth the spirit of æsthetic altruism. So appreciative proved the eager art circles of the efforts of their patrons that Jemima and Miss Andrews decided to surpass themselves in their contribution for the winding up of the winter's study.

The days of Jemima's novitiate were now long since over, and she was fast becoming a New Yorker. She no longer trembled when she was forced to take the escalator, and even scorned the support of the rail—a lesson to more timid climbers. She had learned to cling desperately to a street-car strap without precipitating herself into the arms of a fellow-sufferer. On the occasion when she had crossed Broadway alone and unaided, Miss Hodge had remarked, admiringly, "I declare, Jemima, no one would suspect you'd ever been outside of New York in your life." Moreover, since the Bronx party, her social position was assured. Mr. Connett had followed his theatre invitation by bicycle rides to Grant's tomb, an invitation to the ball of the Sportsmen's Union, and numerous calls at the flat.

Mr. Connett was interested in photography. He had taken some dozen pictures of Jemima, and was teaching her to use a camera herself against the day when she should own one. It was while he was offering to lend her his on any occasion, that a daring plan formed itself in Jemima's fertile brain. A camera had always represented to her the *ne plus ultra* of culture and aristocracy. She had gazed with consuming envy on the summer boarders at Squire Shannon's who took pictures of each other and of the surrounding country for the mere purpose of killing time. Jemima proposed to devote her newly-acquired knowledge to a worthy object, which, while serving an artistic end, would redound credit to her accomplishment.

What, then, more truly in the æsthetic-altruistic-Hamilton-Brown spirit than that Jemima and Miss Andrews should make a tour of the Metropolitan Museum of Art? The results of this expedition they planned to communicate to Enfield Centre and South Clinton in the form of an article, "Our Visit to a Famous Art Gallery," written by Miss Harriet Andrews, illustrated with snap-shots by Miss Jemima Hickson. With such a document bound in blue ribbon reposing in the art collections, each of the villages would be justified in considering itself the "Athens" of its county. Long and secretly did Miss Andrews and Jemima prepare for their joint production. Miss Andrews bought a rhetoric and made a special study of figures of speech, while Jemima took many a lesson in time exposures. Not until it was actually finished, however, were their curious friends to know of the tremendous artistic and literary creation taking form in their very midst.

It was a bright Sunday afternoon when they finally set out on their pilgrimage. Miss Andrews carried a literary-looking bag with a fat new note-book, several freshly sharpened pencils, a small volume entitled "Famous Pictures I Have Seen," and a monograph by the editor of *The Toiler* on "Little Journeys in the Artistic World." Jemima's equipment consisted of Mr. Connett's folding camera—borrowed for the occasion—and several rolls of film. Proudly these modern pilgrims climbed the outer steps, entered the big doors, and passed through the clicking turnstiles. Jemima glanced approvingly at the brass stiles. "They beat the ones in the south pasture," she said. She was making a mental note of them for the benefit of Uncle Eben, when she stopped suddenly.

Neither she nor Miss Andrews had ever heard of Corinthian columns or Romanesque arches. They had never learned of the unsurpassed majesty of Greek and Roman architecture. Classic and modern sculptors were alike unknown to them. But Jemima clutched Miss Andrews quickly and gazed about her breathless and silent. The New York she had known was that of glittering department-stores, cheap restaurants, gaudy theatres—the life a feverish quest for the tawdry baubles of a material existence—but this was different. She dimly saw high, broad galleries lined with shining marble and sombre bronze. A patient-eyed Italian woman, bare of head and coarse of dress, with a child clasped tightly by the hand, made her way reverently across the stone floor and up the distant stairway. A white-haired custodian spoke in hushed tones to a group of tourists of a Pompeian tapestry that had been painted two thousand years before.

Jemima forgot the glory of her present mission. She forgot the parrot rhapsodies of the shallow Bos-

Continued on page 402.



"IF YOU TOUCH THAT CAMERA," CRIED JEMIMA, "I'LL BOX YOUR EARS!"





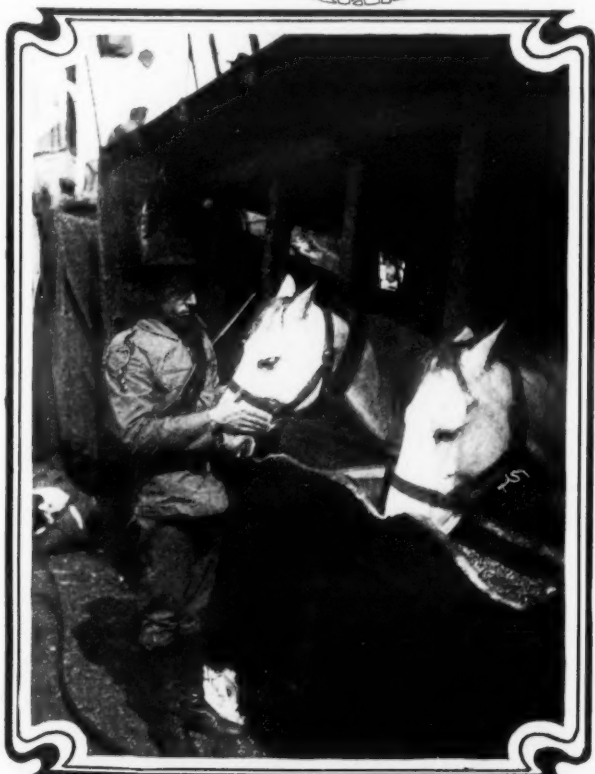
PASSENGERS FROM THE FAR TRANSVAAL AWAITING THE SIGNAL TO LAND IN AMERICA.



EX-SOLDIER OF THE TRANSVAAL AND HIS TWO MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.



GENERAL CRONJE (SEATED AT LEFT), LEADER OF THE BOER "INVADERS," AND HIS AIDS ON BOARD THE STEAMER "DOUNE CASTLE."



BOER OFFICER AND THE FAITHFUL HORSE WHICH CARRIED HIM THROUGH THE WAR.



TYPICAL BOER FAMILY, WITH NO INDICATIONS OF A TENDENCY TOWARD RACE SUICIDE.

### GENERAL CRONJE LEADS HIS OLD SOLDIERS TO AMERICA.

FAMOUS BOER COMMANDER LANDS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA., WITH HIS VETERANS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND BRITISH TROOPS, ALL EN ROUTE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR, THERE TO ENACT BOER-WAR SCENES.

Photographs by our staff photographer, T. C. Muller.



# North and South Contest at Golf

By Herbert L. Jillson



J. W. JOHNSON, Ardsley (N. Y.) Golf Club, who defeated T. Sterling Beckwith, winner of the 1903 championship.

**THE UNITED** North and South Amateur Championship Tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., held recently, was the most important tournament in the history of Southern golf, and the attendance and interest were



GALLERY AT THE CLUB-HOUSE, PINEHURST, N. C., DURING THE UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF TOURNAMENT.



CHARLES B. CORY, Oakley Country Club, Watertown, runner-up in the North and South amateur championship.

and in no way could it have been bettered (barring fluke shots) save on the seventh and tenth holes. On the seventh a short putt was missed for a four, and on the tenth, which the champion laughingly dubs his "hoo-



EDWIN A. FREEMAN, Montclair (N. J.) Golf Club, who played a brilliant match with Travis.

Sixty-four players qualified for the four cups offered in the qualification rounds of the amateur championship with remarkable scores. The first sixteen finished between 78 and 90, the second between 91 and 100, and the third between 100 and 108, and ties there were almost without number. The contest for the gold medal offered for the best gross score was a close one, and Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion, won it only by the small margin of two strokes, with a card of 78. T. Sterling Beckwith, of the Cleveland Country Club, the winner of last year's championship, and T. G. Stevenson, of the Brookline Country Club, Mass., finished second with 80 each.



MISS M. ELEANOR FREEMAN, Montclair (N. J.) Golf Club, runner-up in the women's championship.

Freeman, of the Montclair Golf Club, N. J., and C. B. Cory was conspicuous, Freeman's matches against Stevenson and Travis, and Cory's matches against Lard and Johnson, being the features of the week. The total medal-play scores of these players for the

a brilliant prophecy for the various other tournaments of the present season. Brilliant golf and close matches, many of which took more than the required number of holes to decide, were the rule rather than the exception, and the programme was most varied and comprehensive, embracing, in addition to the amateur championship, an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap, an open Southern championship, and numerous special contests.

two rounds played on the fourth day were 152 and 155 respectively, and the cards in detail stand for some of the finest golf ever seen upon the local links.

The surprise of the week was the defeat of T. Sterling Beckwith by J. W. Johnson, of the Ardsley Club, New York, in the second round of the championship. Beckwith, who was the winner of the 1903 championship, holds an amateur record for the local course at 71. In view of this fact and his recent achievements, he was generally regarded as a dangerous rival of Travis, and the match between him and Cory, to decide who would run up in the final round of the championship, was regarded as a certainty. Johnson, however, was in exceptional form, and Beckwith not at his best, and a stymie on the eighteenth hole won the match for the Ardsley player by a single stroke, the score standing 83 to 82.

The women's championship event was closely contested, and Mrs. M. D. Paterson, of the Englewood Golf Club,



MRS. M. D. PATERSON, Englewood (N. J.) Golf Club, winner of the women's championship in the tournament.

New Jersey, the winner of last year's championship, won the final round from Miss M. Eleanor Freeman, of the Montclair Golf Club, New Jersey, five up and three to play. The consolation event for women was fully as interesting as the championship, and the final match between Miss Susan C. Aldridge, Kearsarge Golf Club, New Hampshire, and Miss Ethel Check, of East Orange, N. J., was a special feature of this event, which nineteen holes and a single stroke decided. In the qualification round, Mrs. M. D. Paterson (scratch) won the gold medal offered for the best gross score, with a card of 97, and Miss M. E. Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis, Minn., playing with a handicap of 16, the silver medal offered for the best net score with 94.

One of the sensations of the week was the lowering of the amateur golf record for the course from seventy-one to sixty-nine by Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion. The card was better than "perfect golf"; it was little short of marvelous. Every shot counted,

doo" hole, the second shot was a poor one. The score stood: Travis, 69; Bogey, 76.

## The Korean Emperor's Tooth.

AN AMUSING side-light on the prevalent state of manners and morals in Korea, the country over which Russia and Japan are squabbling, is furnished by a little incident recorded in the *London Sketch*. It appears that during the great feast which he gave a short time ago to celebrate the anniversary of Korean independence, the Emperor of Korea had the misfortune to break a tooth. The immediate result of the accident was that the chief cook and all his assistants were thrown into prison to await trial for *lèse-majesté*. But there happened to be a dentist at Seoul who was traveling to see the country, and he managed to stop the resulting toothache without making use of any steel instruments, which would have frightened the Emperor and have made him refuse to submit to the operation. The dentist received one thousand yen, or about five hundred dollars, for his fee, and then attention was turned to the peccant cooks. The underlings were dismissed with a caution, but the chief cook was sentenced to work for three months without any pay, and the Emperor at once ordered another great feast to celebrate his recovery from toothache. Happily for the cook, as well as for the sovereign, no more imperial teeth were broken.



WALTER J. TRAVIS, The amateur champion, winner of the United North and South amateur championship, at Pinehurst, N. C.



MISS ETHEL S. CHECK, East Orange, N. J., runner-up in the women's consolation contest.



MISS SUSAN C. ALDRIDGE, Kearsarge Golf Club, New Hampshire, winner of the women's consolation match.

BRAIN and brawn benefited with a tonic which aids digestion—Abbott's Angostura Bitters are noted for their digestive properties. All druggists.

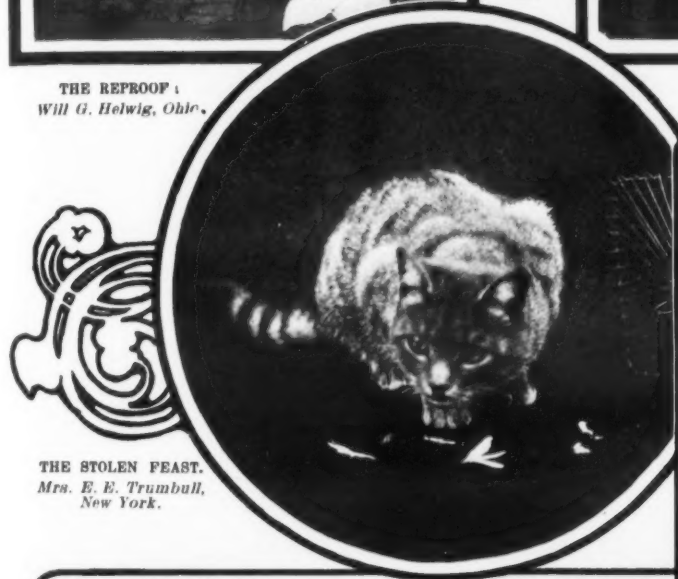




THE REPROOF.  
Will G. Helwig, Ohio.



IN THE DARK ROOM.—Harry Buckley, New York.



THE STOLEN FEAST.  
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull,  
New York.



(PRIZE-WINNER.)  
ARTIST AND MODEL.  
Hattie D. Lee,  
New York.



THE LAUNCHING.—Miss Nellie Coutant, Indiana.



MOTHER'S EVEN-  
ING TASK.  
N. M. Miller,  
Illinois.



"LOOK PLEASANT."—Walter Fitzsimmons, Pennsylvania.



THE FALLING WALL.—Frank D. Walker, New York.

SPECIAL PRIZE CAMERA NUMBER CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.  
PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRONOUNCED MERIT AND INTEREST EXHIBITED BY CAMERISTS OF SUPERIOR SKILL.  
(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 398.)



# The World's Greatest

By Harry

Copyright, 1904



BUILDING A TOWER FOR THE AERIAL TRAMWAY AT THE BRADSHAW MINE.

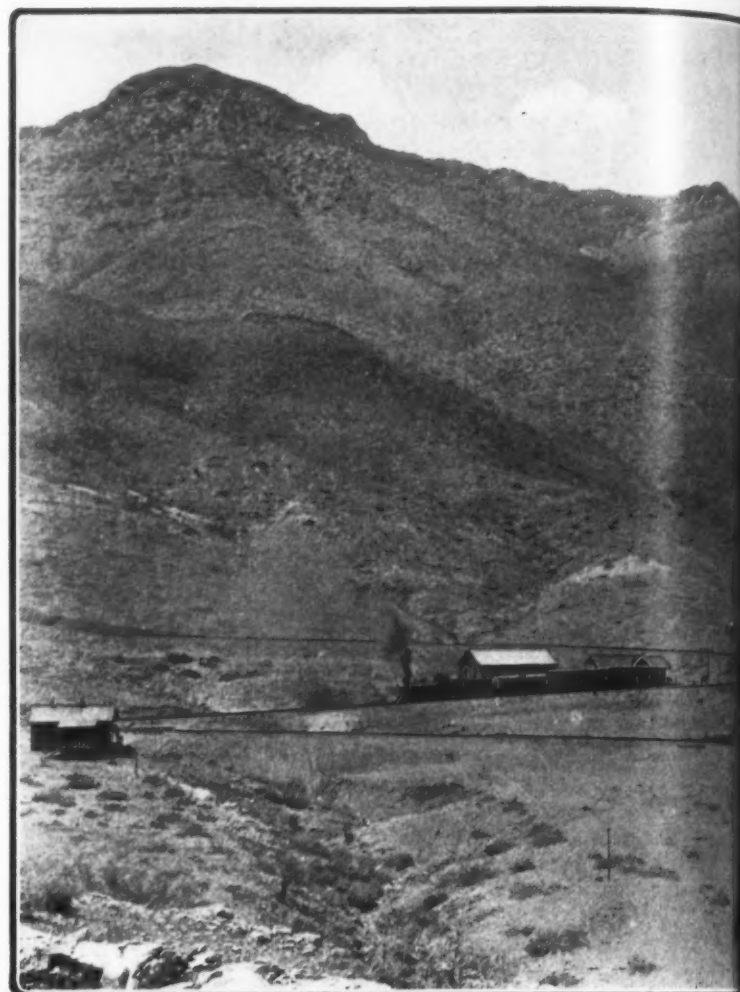


Arizona in copper. From this time forward statistics will tell a story that will astonish the world."

And so they might. While the product of the older copper mines of Arizona is being increased, new mines which are unquestionably destined to equal, if not, indeed, surpass, the old, are being located and developed. In the whole United States there is probably no better instance of a copper mine in the making than that of the Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining and Smelting Company, on a branch of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway, in north-central Arizona, about thirty-five miles from Prescott.

The working of the property begins with the removal of large bodies of ore from the bowels of the Bradshaw Mountains. The mineral-bearing rock is dropped into the mine tunnels from the veins by gravity. From there it is carried to the outside on a track with descending grade and dumped into the great bins on the mountain side. These latter empty the ore into the buckets of an aerial tramway, which carry it downward, a distance of 4,000 feet, to the railroad track and empty it into other bins which are alongside a spur of the railroad. Traps are opened, and the ore pours into the company's freight-cars. To the company's own smelter, twenty-two miles away, is a clear railroad track, also down-grade, so that the loaded cars of ore are taken thither with the use of very little steam.

At the smelter the ores are subjected to the usual processes of reduction into mineral. So from the "stopes" in the mine to the copper "matte"—the smelter's product—the process of handling the ore consists in the intelligent employment of the law of gravitation; and that is one of the reasons why this is an ideal mine. But it is only one. I never have visited a mine which to the uninitiated gives such conclusive evidence of great ore deposits. And this is true because the mine has been from the very beginning systematically and thoroughly developed. Many mining companies nowadays are far too anxious to begin paying dividends. Before they have even begun to determine fully what they have under ground they erect, at great cost, mills or smelters to reduce the ore which they are only guessing is in their possession. But here the procedure has been in direct contrast to the hasty methods of the less solid and conservative concerns, and this fact adds to the mine's



THE IDEAL MINE OF ARIZONA—RAILROAD STATION, POWER-HOUSE, AERIAL TRAMWAY, SMELTING COMPANY, IN THE MOUNTAINS.

**"M**ICHIGAN AND Montana alone of the mining States," says a recent report of the United States Treasury Department, "lead Arizona as copper producers, and as the copper area in these States is circumscribed, while in Arizona the metal is widely diffused, experts say that the day is not far distant when the State that is to be will lead the world in the copper statistics."

This fact alone gives to Arizona at this time a great and peculiar importance. And there is abundant evidence here to fully substantiate and confirm in the eyes of any visitor this strong statement and prediction made by the government's Treasury Department. Copper mining is already the paramount industry of this great mineral Territory. Here are found the gigantic wealth producers that are already famous, and some of the largest enterprises in the country in the development and establishment of new mines.

The older camps are distributed widely throughout the vast area of Arizona. The Copper Queen, of Bisbee, has nearly two million dollars invested in its plant, and more than a thousand men are employed. In the Clifton district are the great properties of the Arizona Copper Company and the Detroit Copper Company. At Jerome is the rich United Verde mine, belonging to United States Senator William A. Clark. The Globe Camp is another in which the product amounts to millions of pounds of copper annually. The Helvetia Camp, in Lima County, and others are making great records. The Treasury report from which quotation was made above, concludes:

"Columns might be written about the wealth of

interest and importance. The late Clarence King, eminent geologist and mining authority, classmate and boyhood friend of Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, appointed to the head of the United States Geological Survey at its beginning by President Abraham Lincoln, left this Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mine, at his death in 1901, as a monument of his engineering skill. Mr. George W. Middleton, now the general manager of the mine, was associated with Mr. King in the 'nineties, and as consulting mining engineers they had extensive practice. The Bradshaw mine was located by these men after a careful examination of the mineral belt extending from the Bradshaw Mountains to the United Verde mine. In this examination Mr. King and Mr. Middleton were joined by Mr. Emmons, who has been first assistant in the Bureau of Geological Survey since its foundation.

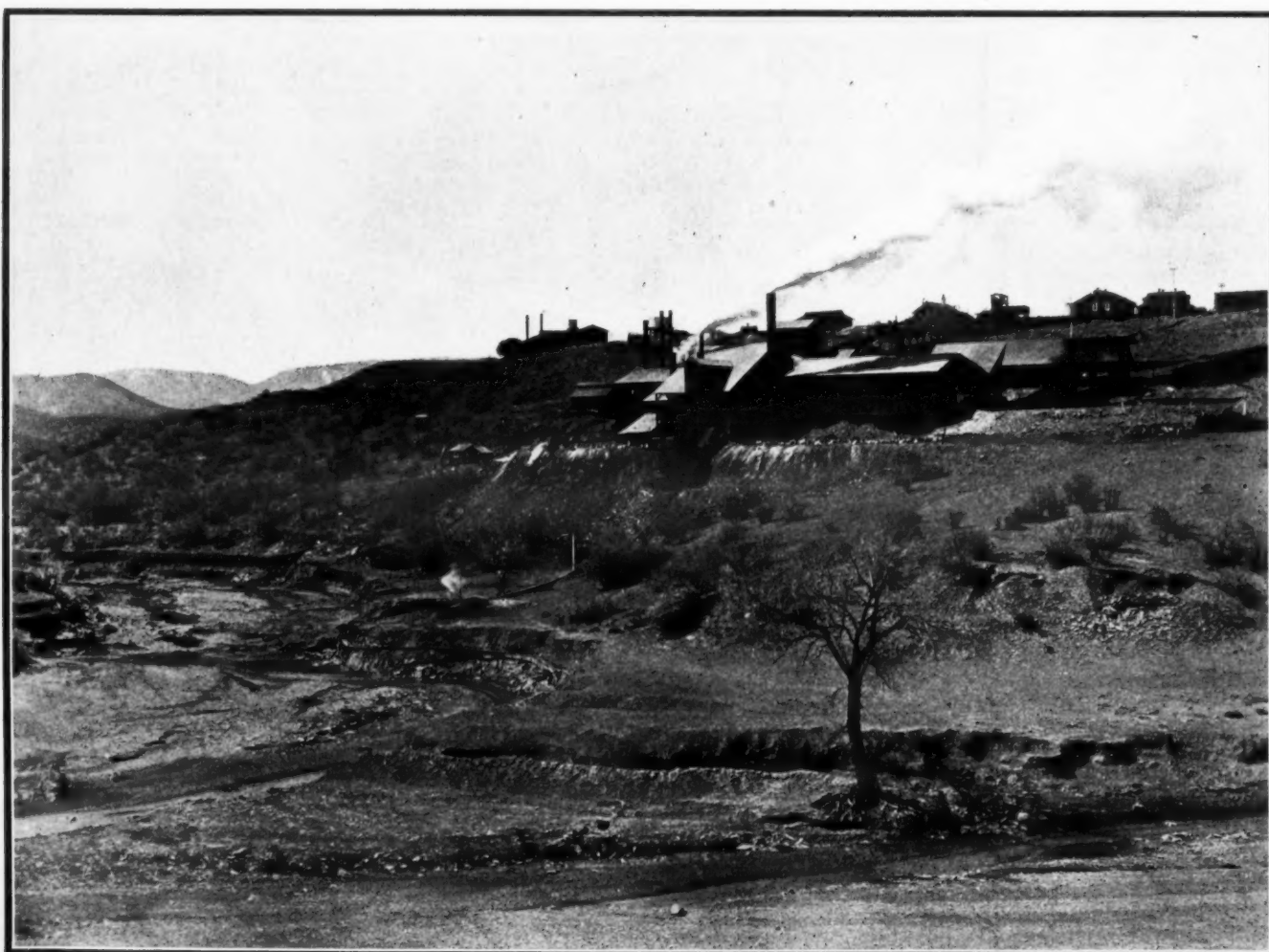
The three men spent three weeks in a tramp over this mineral belt. It was not a hurried or superficial study. A striking mineral region they found this to be, marked as it is by immense dikes which extend unbroken for thousands of feet and in a general course for miles over the summits of the mountains. These dikes in many cases mark the presence of mineral-bearing veins, with good values in copper.



PACKING SUPPLIES AT THE BRADSHAW MINE BEFORE



SIX HORSE TEAM WHICH LABORED AT THE BRADSHAW MINE BEFORE



ACTIVE SMELTER OF THE BRADSHAW MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, ON THE S. FE, P. AND P. R. R. AND THE AQUA FRIA RIVER, IN ARIZONA.



# PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHY!

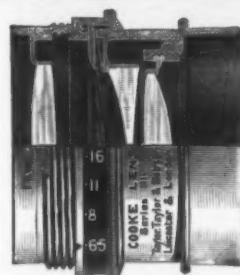
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## Business Chances Abroad.

IF AMERICAN dealers in potatoes have any stock to spare, the probabilities are that they will find a profitable market for their surplus in England, where the potato crop the past season was a disastrous failure. American potato raisers also suffered greatly from potato blight and other diseases peculiar to the tuber, but apparently to nothing like the extent of the British farmers. Some idea of the ravages of the disease in England may be gathered from the fact that a moderate calculation, based on a careful investigation of the two great potato districts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, is that at least a third of the total crop was irretrievably ruined. Many merchants put their estimates at one-half hopelessly bad, and fully a third of the remainder affected. Crops planted on high sand lands fared best. The plight of the farmers on the low-lying, strong warp lands is pitiable indeed. Many have only been able to make ends meet by reason of the earnings of the potatoes balancing the losses on corn. In the failure of the British crop, recourse was again had to France, Germany, and America. In view of the possibility of drawing large foreign supplies, and the uncertainty which prevailed of an apparently good crop being deliverable in anything like condition, the English market was practically paralyzed.

OUR CONSULAR representative at Trieste, Austria, Mr. Hossfeld, says that he is satisfied that many of our products could be sold in Austria if systematic efforts were made to introduce them. Tools of all kinds, as well as farming implements, are dear, clumsy, and old-fashioned in that part of Austria. Plows, especially, are far behind the times. A wide-awake farmer now and then imports an American plow, but a regular depot for such ware does not exist anywhere in southern Austria. Austrian furniture is expensive and, in many respects, greatly inferior to ours. American folding-beds and office furniture, roll-top desks especially, could be sold there without any difficulty. American cheese, cornmeal, oatmeal, and our various breakfast foods should be brought to the notice of the Austrian consumer. Our canned goods are already sold there as luxuries, and would no doubt find a

much readier sale were it not for the high Austrian import duty on such goods, which is about ten cents a pound. American stationery is being more and more appreciated in Europe. Austria exports a large quantity of paper, but really good letter-paper is exceedingly scarce there.

CONSUL-GENERAL LYON, of Monrovia, the capital of the state of Liberia, Africa, says that he finds that the feeling there among the people is a preference for American manufactured goods. American shoes, lawns, and calicoes, when they can be had, are bought in preference to those of other countries. The merchants in Monrovia cater to the native trade, and cloths are manufactured to suit their fancy in grade and color. There is not an American merchant in Monrovia. The trade is divided up between England and Germany in the main, the merchants being Liberians, Englishmen, and Germans. United States Consul-General W. R. Bigham, writing from Cape Town, South Africa, urges the appointment, in the interests of the manufacturers and merchants of the United States, of a commissioner to the South African exhibition to be held in Cape Town during the months of November and December, 1904, and January, 1905. He calls attention to the fact that this exhibition will offer an excellent opportunity to exhibit goods, and he believes that our merchants and manufacturers would receive great benefit by exhibiting.

IN HIS annual report, which will be printed in "Commercial Relations for 1903," United States Consular Agent Faustino Odriozola, of Santander, Spain, October 16th, 1903, says: Most of the Spanish railways need the immediate renewal of their rolling-stock—locomotives, passenger and freight cars, etc. Some of them—the Santander-Bilboa Railway, for instance—have made satisfactory arrangements for such renewal with American manufacturers, but the most of them draw their supplies from the north of Europe. The establishment in Spain, especially in the north of Spain, of agencies of American manufacturers, which would not only profit by opportunities constantly offering for trade, but which would make those opportunities, is the one thing needed to enable us to win our full share of Spanish trade now held by European manufacturers, simply because they are on the ground ready to meet all the wants of the consumers.

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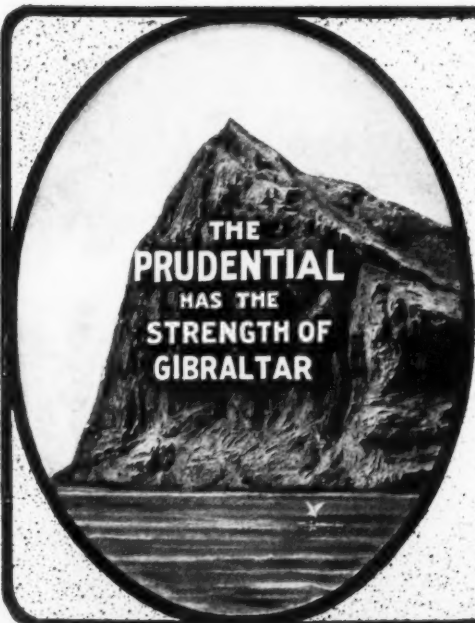
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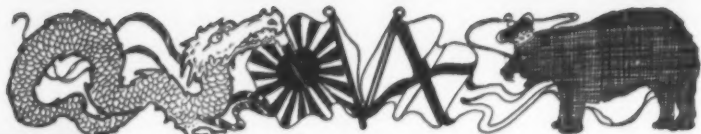
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# Japan's Great Naval Victory

By Arthur D. Ostrander, chief engineer of the ship "Pleiades"



W

TOKIO, JAPAN, March 1st, 1904.

WHILE Admiral Stark, commanding the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, was banqueting his officers and friends in his home on the night of February 8th, in honor of his daughter's birthday, a flotilla of Japanese torpedo-boats steamed to the

very mouth of the harbor, defied search-lights and the guns of the forts, tricked the enemy with their own signals, and were in the midst of the Russian fleet and opening a destructive fire before Russia's men-of-war were aware of their danger. It was the most daring and most spectacular feat yet accomplished in the war in the East, and stands out prominently in the annals of naval warfare. It was the opening of a war the end of which is still a matter of conjecture, and since the torpedo-boat attack that night and the bombardment the following morning Port Arthur has been the centre of war operations in the East. This "Gibraltar of the East" first became known on British admiralty charts through Lieutenant W. Arthur, of H. M. S. *Algerine*, who discovered the inlet and surveyed it in June, 1861. Hence the Anglo-Saxon name among the bewildering array of Chinese words.

The American steamship *Pleiades*, of which I was chief engineer, reached Port Arthur at daylight on Sunday, February 7th. During the night we came within the range of two powerful search-lights moving back and forth in opposite directions over the same arc. We found the Russian fleet outside the harbor and to the eastward of the entrance, as shown in the accompanying chart. We anchored inside the harbor, west of the point of land known as the "Tiger's Tail." During the day a number of torpedo-boats came into the harbor from different directions at sea, and in the evening they went out again. The same occurred on Monday. I counted twenty torpedo-boats in the harbor and three river gun-boats. Outside the harbor there were sixteen Russian cruisers and battle-ships. How the Japanese accomplished their successful sortie on Monday night is a marvel of daring strategy. I was at a friend's house in the old part of Port Arthur when the firing commenced outside the harbor, about 11:15 o'clock. About the city, although there was a restless eagerness everywhere to learn the news, there was no knowledge of what was taking place, and not until next morning, when two battle-ships were observed beached at the entrance of the harbor, did we learn the cause.

The recklessness of their attack is shown by the daring entry of the Japanese among the Russian fleet and their accuracy in launching torpedoes at the pick of the fleet. It was rumored afterward that the Japanese had captured a Russian scout torpedo-boat near Dalny and forced the officers to divulge the signals current between the Russian ships. These came into use when the flotilla was challenged by the Russians. The boats were allowed to approach the harbor without suspicion, and then, making a detour, they turned and steamed the length of the Russian fleet, torpedoing those to right and left of their course. The forts kept up a cannonading for fifteen minutes, but without any damage to the enemy. The story of the midnight attack as told by those on board the Indo-China steamship *Columbia*, which was lying outside the harbor with the fleet, is as follows: "We felt a heavy submarine explosion, followed by two more in quick succession. The Russian fleet began firing from the outer line with light guns, and the search-lights of every ship were turned on with a flood of light that illumined the water for miles. Bugles called to quarters, steam launches ran about the fleet with orders, and torpedo-boats from the harbor quickly formed a cordon about the fleet. Later the firing broke out afresh, and between 12 and 1 o'clock two battle-ships passed the *Columbia* and took up positions in the entrance, while the cruiser *Pallada* ran on to the beach close to the entrance."

Although it was a clear, starry night, with a light north wind, the torpedo-boats were out of range before the ships' crews could recover from their surprise and man their guns. Besides, there was difficulty in firing on the enemy without hitting some of their own ships, and each Russian vessel was blinding the eyes of the men on the others with the glaring search-lights. The Russians claimed afterward to have destroyed two and captured one of the Japanese flotilla. The day after the engagement a torpedo-boat destroyer, evidently belonging to the Japanese, was





# Victory in the Far East

of the ship "Pleiades," at Port Arthur during the fight



towed into the harbor. A band played on the deck, and the soldiers in the forts cheered her.

Admiral Stark having his chief officers on shore that night, it is reasonable to suppose that the ships were under the command of subordinates, and there is no doubt that the Russians were taken by surprise, although they had been exercising more than peace-time vigilance. The dry-dock at Port Arthur is 359 feet long, 72 feet wide, and 32½ feet deep, not large enough to make repairs to any of the torpedoed ships, but any American engineer with the means at hand could quickly put the ships into commission again for use during the war. The basin at the east of the entrance of the harbor could be used for a dry-dock, the narrow opening closed, and the hole pumped dry to allow for repairs to the injured vessels.

Three ships were successfully torpedoed, and had it not been for the shallow water they might have been total losses. The *Czarevich* was struck under the port quarter midway between the stern post and the magazine underneath the after turret, the projectiles possibly penetrating through the storeroom into the shaft alley, although the ship was able to use one propeller. The *Retvizan* was struck under the port bow. The divers were working on her when the *Pleiades* passed out of the harbor on February 13th. No definite information was available at Port Arthur regarding the condition of the *Pallada*.

Looking seaward on the morning following the torpedo-boat attack we saw outside a ring of torpedo-boats. On the horizon we saw masts of Russian cruisers sent out to scout for the attacking force of the night before. These came in between 6 and 7 o'clock and joined the fleet. They were followed by three two-funneled cruisers, ascertained afterward to be the Japanese torpedo gun-boats *Chihaya*, *Yayeyama*, and *Tatsuta*, used as decoys to draw the Russians out from under the forts. The heavy fortifications on the hills surrounding the town make mines in the harbor unnecessary. At 7:45 the Japanese turned and slowly steamed across the front of the Russian fleet at about six miles off. The whole Russian fleet was now weighing anchor, a slow proceeding, and by 8:20 was under way, steaming after the Japanese cruisers.

The Japanese disappeared to the southeast in a short time and about 9:15 the Russian fleet returned to anchorage. Notwithstanding the proximity of the enemy the Russians again dropped their heavy mooring anchors. The officers were apparently confident the enemy would not risk their ships to the fire of the forts. Two Russian cruisers were sent out scouting in the direction the Japanese had taken. At 10:50 the second of these returned at full speed, firing astern. Immediately afterward the entire Japanese fleet, sixteen ships in number, came up at fifteen-knot speed, single file. They included the battle-ships *Mikasa*, *Hatsuse*, *Asahi*, *Fuji*, *Shikishima*, and *Yashima*, the armored cruisers *Tokiwa*, *Asama*, *Yohomo*, *Azuma*, *Izumo*, *Iwate*, and the protected cruisers *Takasago*, *Yoshino*, *Kasagi*, and *Chitose*.

The Russians again started the slow process of weighing anchors instead of slipping their chains. The Japanese were right upon them and the first shell dropped among the Russian battle-ships about 11:15. The torpedo-boats, the training-vessel *Razboynik*, and another small vessel sought refuge under cover of the larger ships, while the bigger ships continued to secure their anchors while the shower of shells fell around them. The small steamer *Columbia*, caught in the midst of the firing, weighed anchor and took flight close in shore to the westward, accompanied by a three-funneled battle-ship and the small cruiser *Novik*. The two Russian ships drew the fire of the enemy and the *Columbia* had an exciting experience getting out of range. The crew of the *Novik* threw beds and bedding out of the midship ports as she got under headway.

Though they were all firing their heavy guns as best they could, the Russian fleet was badly bunched. A Russian volunteer ship, armed as a cruiser, was the first under way and passed half a mile beyond the battle-ships, but found things too hot for her and returned. Shells were bursting everywhere. The cruiser *Askold* had her funnel and mainmast carried away. The cruisers fought around the outside of the battle-ships, but retired on them toward the end of the action. The Japanese fleet turned, every ship in her place, and

Continued on page 402.

Solid and numbered (1-3) indicates Russian ships that were torpedoed by the Japanese, and the different positions taken afterward by the Russian battle-ships in the effort to float and repair them.

F indicates mountains, and the numbers their height in feet. (---) indicates the course taken by Japanese torpedo-boats during their attack upon the anchored Russian fleet. --> indicates course of Japanese torpedoes when fired, and where the Russian ships were struck by them. B S, battle-ships. C, cruisers. T, Japanese torpedo-boats.

Merchant ships

by Arthur D. Ostrander, volunteer officer, U. S. Navy, in Spanish-American War, an eye-witness of the engagement.



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### Life-insurance Suggestions.

IT IS worthy of note as an indication of the attitude taken by a large section of the public toward fraternal-insurance schemes that several bills designed to give the State authorities a stronger grip on this business have been up for consideration in the Ohio Legislature. One bill requires the filing of annual reports on March 1st, for the year ending the previous December 31st. A second requires mutual associations to deposit \$10,000 bonds with the insurance commissioner and to file with the county recorder their authorization to transact business in the State. If their expenses are more than thirty per cent. of their income from assessment and membership fees, it is provided that they shall be ousted from the State and their license revoked. A third measure, known as the McConnell bill, requires fraternal rates to be based on figures agreed on by the National Fraternal Congress. All three bills, but more especially the first two, have been hotly opposed by representatives of the fraternal orders, who have appeared at Columbus in great force. At last accounts, however, the prospects seemed good that all three bills would be enacted into law and these additional safeguards thrown around the assessment business in Ohio.

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*The Hermit.*

### Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to four new special pictorial contests in which the readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most striking Decoration Day illustration forwarded by May 9th next; a prize of \$10 for the finest Fourth of July picture reaching us by June 12th; a prize of \$10 for the most acceptable Thanksgiving Day picture coming to hand by November 1st; and a prize of \$10 for the picture, arriving by December 4th, which reveals most satisfactorily the spirit of the Christmas-tide. These contests are all attractive, and should bring out many competitors.

**LESLIE'S WEEKLY** was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Matte surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "**Leslie's Weekly**, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "**Leslie's Magazine**" or other publications having no connection with **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**.

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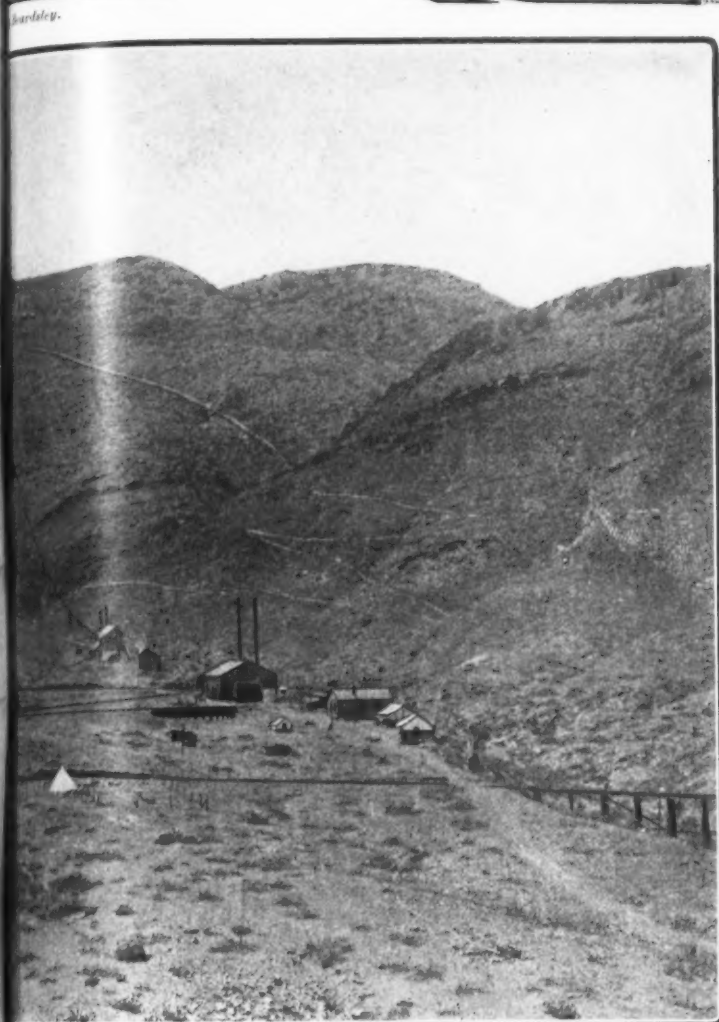
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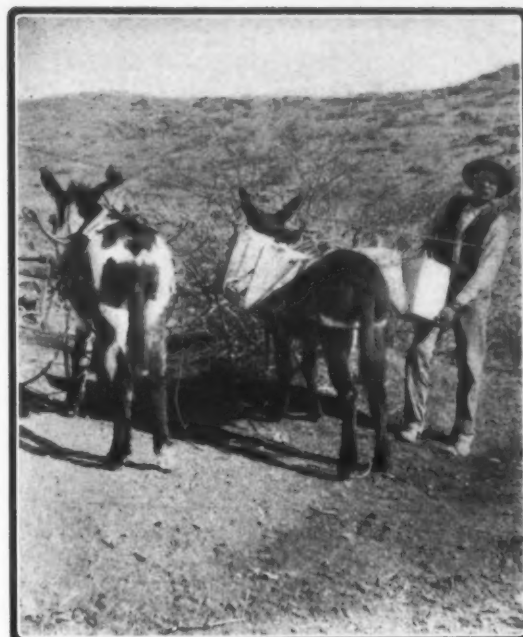
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ROAD WAS COMPLETED.

section is only a small part of one vein, at least five such veins are apparent on the face of the mine, and the depth is indefinite.

The rock of which the belt is made up—the "country rock," it is called—is a schist, the color being a sort of drab. But the iron stain where the mineral veins reach the surface has produced a decided rich brown color; so that the tendency of the veins can be easily followed with the eye. This, with the rugged formation of the dikes, gives to the region a most spectacular aspect. But in getting below the surface—and one can get 1,375 feet below the surface in this mine—one has an opportunity to observe at first hand the beauty and variety of the forms of copper ore. The copper oxides, chlorides, and carbonates are found nearest the top. In these are the vivid colors—the greens, blues, reds, and the "peacock," the latter scintillating with the shades of the rainbow. Below these are the sulphides, some of them being as black as zinc ore, and the copper pyrites, being almost the color of gold. Indeed, this form of copper is frequently mistaken for pure gold by the guileless "tenderfoot."

To follow the course of these veins under ground, to put the candle close to the wall of the tunnel and catch the gleam of color, is extremely fascinating. And for this there is ample opportunity, for there are about two miles of underground work already finished. And this fact shows how extensive the mine is and how thoroughly it has been explored. Assays of this great ore body vary. The average value is from \$11 to \$15 in copper, gold, and silver. At the top of the ground one sees plainly by the iron stain, and the green copper stain as well, that the width of the vein is from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet. The tunnels underneath crossing it show the same width, and this being only one of five veins, such an enormous body of copper is shown that the mine should become one of the most famous copper producers in the world. The cost of this sort of exploration work is enormous. More than a million dollars has already been spent in labor, machinery, and supplies in this mine; for the heavy machinery, much of which was taken to the scene before the railroad to the mine was constructed, was carried thither on the backs of mules.

The next step in the progress of this concern is getting the ore which has been blocked out to the smelter, twenty-two miles away, on the Aqua Fria River. When I visited the mine in March, the aerial tramway was in course of construction. A line of wooden towers was being built from the mine in a straight line, and with



BEFORE THE DAYS OF THE RAILROAD IN ARIZONA—AN OLD PROSPECTOR AND HIS PACK BURROS.

a considerable descent to the town and railroad station at Middleton, which is also on the company's ground. These towers will support cables, and from these will be suspended buckets, each bucket carrying from the mine to the mill below about 700 pounds of ore. As the full buckets descend, the empty buckets return, the difference in the weight of the full conveyors going down and the empty conveyors going up being converted into about thirty horse-power. This horse-power is to run a crusher at the mine—which breaks the ore into uniform sizes—and to furnish power for a trolley line to run the ore-cars out of the mine.

The enlargement of this smelter is one of the most important events in the development of north-central Arizona, because in addition to treating the ores of the Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining and Smelting Company's mines a host of other mines in the same district are basing their calculations for profit on the quick short haul to this smelter. The big smelting furnaces and the group of small houses surrounding it cover the summit of two small hills past which the tracks of the railroad extend. The capacity of this smelter now is 250 tons a day, but this is to be increased to 600 tons a day to fill the demand already existing, and to 1,500 tons a day in the near future—1,000 tons coming directly from the great deposit of the Bradshaw Mountain Company, which owns the smelter, and 500 from the other mines in the vicinity. With its tremendous bodies of ore so systematically explored, the process of mining and shipping its ores so economically arranged, and the smelting of its product being in its own hands—these conditions give to every visitor at this Bradshaw Mountain copper mine the conviction that this is already one of the most important mining and smelting plants in the country.



LONG MULE TRAINS OWNED BY "JIM" CASH, THE FAMOUS PACKER, TRANSPORTING LUMBER TO THE MOUNTAIN MINES.





# IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS



**SPEED OF AUTOMOBILE BOATS.**—Great curiosity has been shown recently by yachtsmen and automobilists who are interested in motor-boats regarding the actual speed that the fastest of the new auto-boats now being built will be able to attain this season. There is no doubt that there has been great exaggeration in the statements of speed possibilities, and one of the chief

reasons which led the American Power-boat Association to establish a course on Long Island Sound, near the Manhasset Yacht Club, for the official timing of motor- or power-boats, was to furnish correct figures for the speed of any boat that is willing to subject itself to a thorough test. A fee of ten dollars will be charged for such a test, but the trial will be made under the auspices of the best timers and judges, and the time will receive the official acceptance of the power-boat association. Notwithstanding the claims that have been made for certain fast boats, it is stated that up to the present time there is only one gasoline-boat in this country that can be credibly awarded a speed of over twenty miles an hour, and this boat has an engine of over 120 horse-power. The fastest foreign auto-boats that have come near this figure are the *Mercedes*, of 60 horse-power, with an official record of 20½ miles an hour, and the *Lutece*, of 80 horse-power, with a record of 19½ miles an hour. There are certain laws of displacement and resistance governing and limiting the possibilities of the speed of hulls having restricted water-line strength, so that small boats, even if equipped with as powerful engines as their hulls can stand, are not liable to attain fancy speed. A special construction of hull is absolutely necessary for the attainment of this high speed, so that many of the boats which will be seen this summer will be mere boating shells, the hull actually being not more than a sixteenth or an eighth of an inch thick.

**TO COMPETE FOR PALMA TROPHY.**—The National Rifle Association of America has issued invitations to the riflemen of the world to compete in the annual match for the Palma trophy, at Sea Girt, N. J., about the first of next September. The trophy, which is emblematic of the military team championship of the world, was won by the American team at Bisley, England, on July 11th, 1903, in competition with teams representing Great Britain, France, Norway, Canada, Australia, and Natal. The competition for the trophy is open to teams of eight men each, who are required to be citizens and residents of the country which they represent; except that in the case of teams representing a provincial territory of a government, a residence in the province is sufficient. The competitors are required to use the national military arm of the country they represent, which must be in all respects of the regular-service pattern, so that the competition is a test of arms as well as of marksmanship. The distances are 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and each competitor has fifteen shots at each range. The time limit at each range is two hours and fifteen minutes. Besides the trophy, which is held for one year, each member of the winning team receives a bronze



POPULAR NEW PASTIME AUTO-BOAT SPEEDING ON THE HARLEM RIVER AT TWENTY MILES PER HOUR.—*Scrimgeour.*

medal. The Palma trophy cost \$8,000, and was first offered for international competition at Creedmoor in 1876, when it was won by the American team, with Ireland second, Scotland third, Australia fourth, and Canada fifth. It was successfully defended by the American team, and there were no more competitions until 1902, when an English team came over and carried off the prize, only to lose it last year to the visiting Americans.

**PLAN FOR CONDUCTING GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.**—The novel method of two preliminary medal-play rounds to be followed by the usual match-play round was adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of the United States Golf Association, held recently in New York, as the plan for conducting the coming amateur championship of the United States, which will be played during the week of September 5th at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. All the members were present, showing the interest with which they regarded the definite settlement of the vexed question. President J. Herbert Wideler, of Boston, presided. The Westerners were Edward Martin and Lewis S. James. Samuel Y. Heebner represented Philadelphia, while the local territory was represented by W. Fellowes, Morgan, Daniel Chauncey, and Adrian

H. Larkin. The delegates at the annual meeting last February voiced their approval of the all-match-play system, and voted in favor of the retention of the medal-play qualifying round. A possible change in this system has been under discussion ever since that meeting, and after a long talk the committee decided upon the following plan, which presents several new features: On the first day all competitors will plan an eighteen-hole medal-play round, from which sixty-four will qualify. These sixty-four golfers, on the following day, will meet in a thirty-six-hole medal-play contest, from which the leading thirty-two will be picked. On the third day these thirty-two will meet at match play, eighteen holes, two rounds being finished that day and two rounds on the fourth day, while the final round on the fifth day will be thirty-six holes.

**AUTOMOBILISTS AND THE LAWS.**—The present and proposed laws regulating automobiles are mostly calculated to discourage the automobilist in the pursuit of the pastime, and the anti-automobile bills introduced by rural members of the various Legislatures keep automobile organizations busy opposing them. In this State neither the automobilists nor the anti-automobilists are satisfied with the present law, the motor-vehicle users desiring certain provisions amended, and their opponents desiring more rigid restrictions.

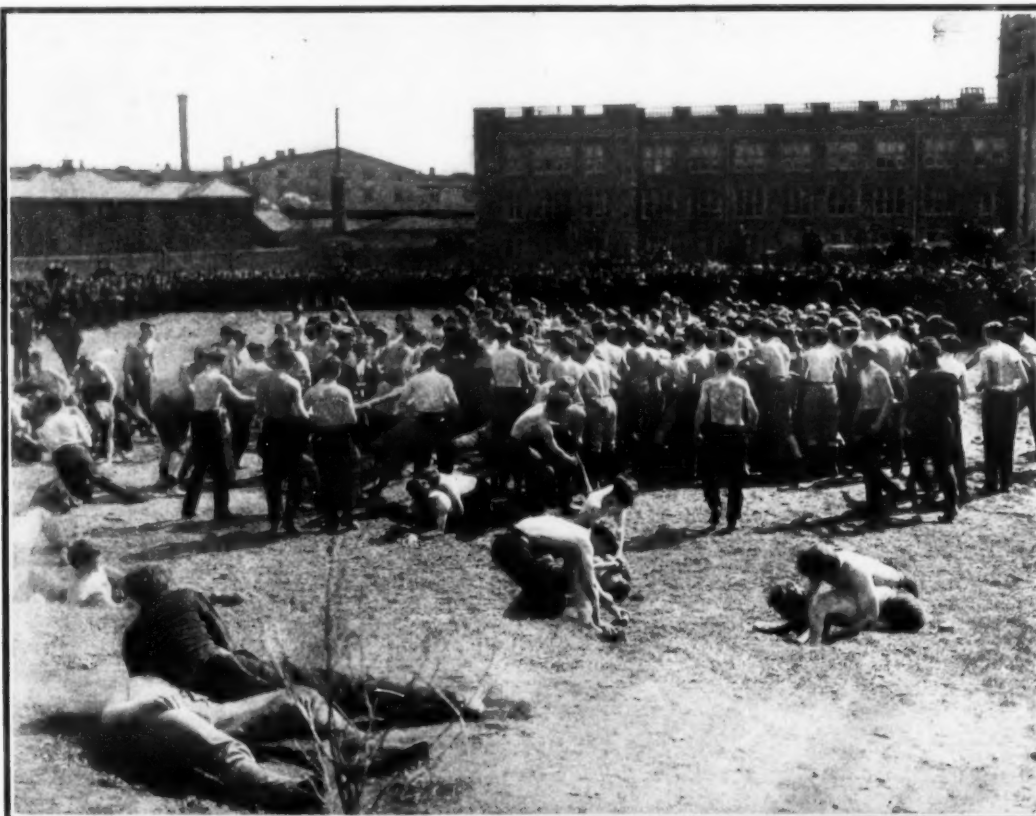
**COLLEGIANS' FIGHT FOR A BOWL.**—The Bowl fight in the spring is the greatest annual event at the University of Pennsylvania. Sophomores and freshmen battle around a bowl inscribed with the insignia of the classes. Ten-minute halves determine the contest. In the first the freshmen must get their bowlman over the fence before the sophomores touch the bowl to him. In the second half a general scrimmage rages around the bowl. At the call of time whichever side has the greatest number of hands on the bowl wins. This year the sophomores won, the first half being a draw, the second resulting in a "soph" victory.

**WHERE THE SPEED WAGON EXCELS.**—The drivers of fast horses have taken longer to recognize the advantage of the four-wheeled speed wagon over the sulky for speeding purposes than they did to depart from the old sulky to the bicycle vehicle, and now it looks as though the bicycle sulky would have to go. Wagon races are to take the place of sulky races at many big meetings during the 1904 season. It has been noticed for some time that better and more satisfactory results can be obtained with the wagon. It is steadier; and if it happens to weigh a trifle more, the weight at full speed is more of an advantage than a detriment. No better proof is needed than the records of horses hooked to both vehicles. Lord Derby, with a wagon record of 2:05½, did 2:06½ in a sulky; York Bay, 2:08½ to wagon, and 2:09½ to sulky; Ida Highwood, 2:09½ to wagon, against 2:13½ to sulky; Louise Jefferson, 2:10 to wagon, and 2:17½ to sulky; Alice Barnes, 2:10½ to wagon, and 2:11½ to sulky; and many others could be mentioned in the same list.

H. P. BURCHELL.



CARLETON HUISKAMP, WHO PLAYED IN FIVE POSITIONS ON THE YALE NINE IN TWO WEEKS.—*Sedgwick.*



SOPHOMORES AND FRESHMEN ENGAGE IN A BATTLE ROYAL—FIGHT FOR A BOWL BY THE LOWER CLASSES, THE CHIEF ANNUAL EVENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, WON THIS YEAR BY THE "SOPHS."—*Polce & Jones.*



H. S. ALLER, THE EXPERT PITCHER OF THE YALE UNIVERSITY BASE-BALL TEAM.—*Sedgwick.*



# Some of the Secrets of Photography

By George G. Rockwood

FOR THE LAST two or three decades there had been no great discovery or marked departure from the established lines of photography. Of course improvements went on in every department of the art. This last year, however, there have been one or two inventions of real importance; probably the most important one being the invention of Cooper Hewitt, and others, in the direction of artificial light. Mr. Hewitt's mercurial vapor light has a larger percentage of actinic power than any other artificial or natural light, and seems to solve the problem of photography at night. It is a fact that the light, when in the hands of an expert, is under better control, more stable, and more regular than daylight.

Another important invention is that of Dr. Edward Ferdinand Grun, of Southwick, England, who devised a liquid lens so quick in operation that he made photographs of episodes in plays in theatres without stopping the action of the drama. I have been equally successful here. His claim, which is theoretically correct, is that the surfaces of the various lens combinations are neutralized when the space between the lenses is filled with certain liquids. I suppose that what he uses must be some form of balsam of fir. There has also been a development, which can be more properly described as a fad—viz., the construction of diffusing lenses. This is practically the undoing of half a century of progress in photographic optics. A certain class of photographers, mostly amateurs and calling themselves the Photo-Secessionists, have undertaken to produce the effect of painting by old masters by doing away with detail. Some have made a success of these pictures; not on account of the latter's artistic value, but because they are different, odd, and away from routine. Some styles of these photographs are dim and hardly visible; some show tremendous lines and shadows which are not in accordance with the true idea of art; but nevertheless they all find some supporters. There is one certain good effect from this extreme notion, and that is that attention is called to the unnecessary and almost painful sharpness of the work of some photographers. It also accomplishes directly on the plate and in the camera what is now done by retouching of negatives; that is, it softens the lines and spots without (as is often the case) the retoucher changing the likeness.

This retouching of negatives, however, has gone to a very great extreme, and it has been treated from a satirical standpoint by a recent writer in the *St. James's Gazette*. He related a pretty story of a very old and beautiful lady, to whom a little girl said: "We cannot tell whether you are old or young; do tell us, please." "My dear," the lady replied, "I have been a very long time young." On account of retouching, many of the pictures turned out of prominent galleries give no true indication of the age of the subject. This peculiarity is not universal, as sensible people will not stand such nonsense. There are none of us who are not sensitive to Father Time's old plowshare and do not want the furrows filled in, more or less. The most experienced (and perhaps I can claim to be one of the oldest) try so to arrange the lights and shadows that

mercy and truth can meet together, or justice be tempered with mercy. One thoroughly interested and skillful can make a fat man thin, or a thin woman in a degree plump, and the ravages of time can be modified, much being accomplished by the simple arrangement of the light and pose.

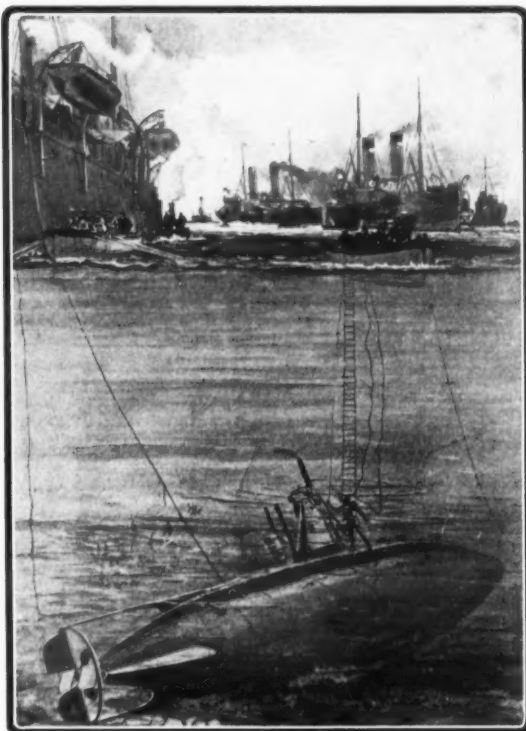
If the light comes directly from above upon one in years or emaciated, the shadows are elongated and the subject made cadaverous! If, on the contrary, the light is cut off from above and comes into the face on a level with the eyes, it is apparent, of course, that the shadows are illuminated, much to the rejuvenation of the subject. With such a picture, a slight amount of retouching, in fact, only as much as will smooth the flesh, gives us, without the change of likeness, a charming result. There are some who want to be presented as young as possible. A lady recently came to me who was on the worst side of fifty. She had a great deal of manner and of kittenish ways; I could see that she had no realization of time's inevitable mortgage on her, and would probably look forward to a photograph of herself expressive of her youthful feeling. I lighted the picture with all possible advantage in order to secure a youthful result; then told my artist to do all in the power of art in the way of

retouching, leaving, if possible, the picture simply founded on fact. I was almost ashamed to show it to her, as it was a picture of a young woman not more than twenty-five. She looked at the proof for a long time, and then said, with a sigh: "Not so bad, Mr. Rockwood, and if thoroughly retouched by the artist I believe it will be a good picture!"

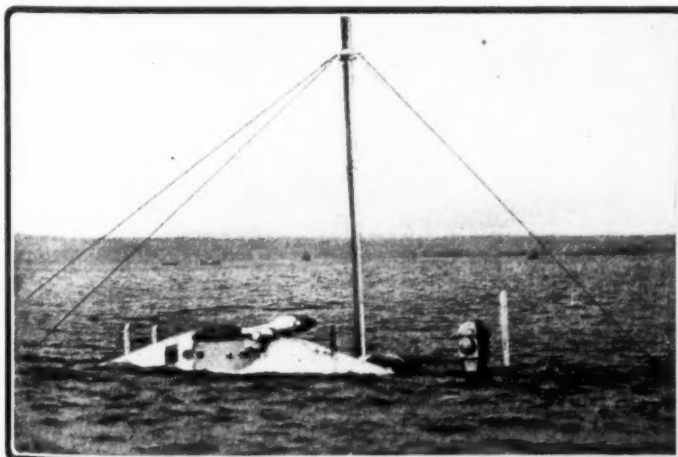
We do not consider that we are going beyond our province when we straighten a crooked nose or put a pair of eyes so that they look in the picture at the same object. So, the whole thing seems to be in the idea that one should be enthusiastic and conscientious in making the most of nature's possibilities and stretch the Golden Rule to the point of breaking.

## The Submarine a Death-trap.

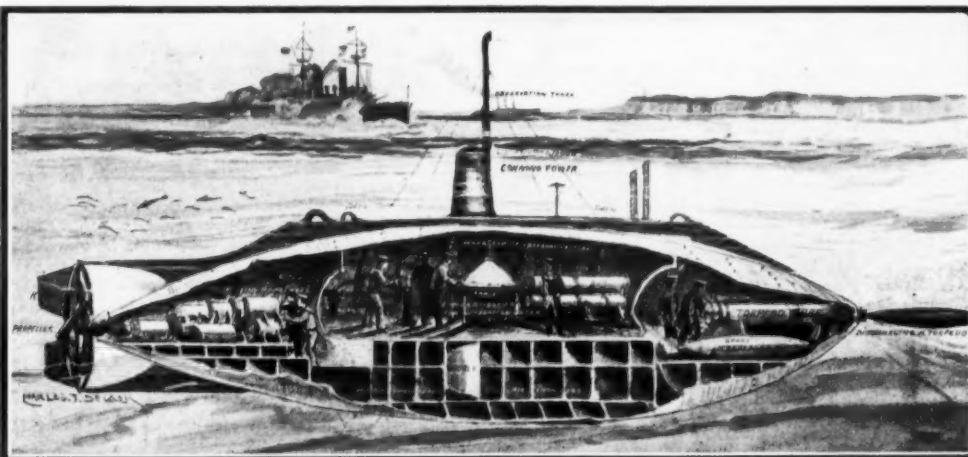
THE EXTREMELY perilous conditions which surround those who literally "go down into the sea in ships" were clearly revealed in a recent accident which caused sorrow throughout England. A submarine torpedo-boat, *A 1*, connected with a British fleet engaged in manœuvres off the coast, was run into, a mile from the Nab lightship, by the steamship *Berwick Castle*, bound from Southampton to Hamburg, and was sunk with the loss of her entire crew—two officers and nine men. The little war-craft, before the collision, had been so far submerged that the only part of her that was visible was her periscope (an instrument, upheld on a slender post, for reflecting light down a tube, and of use in guiding the vessel). As the weather was hazy, so small an object was not detected by the lookout on the *Berwick Castle*, and the latter struck the submarine on the starboard beam. *A 1* went down in nearly fifty feet of water, and was found the next morning by divers, lying on her port side and so tightly screwed up that it was impossible for them to enter her. There was a hole in the boat's side and she was full of water, showing that her crew was drowned and not suffocated. It is said that had the hull remained intact the air stored in tanks aboard would have sufficed to keep the crew alive for three days. The disaster shows that no other kind of a vessel is so much of a death-trap as is the submarine. Even had *A 1* been riding on the surface at the time of the collision, it is probable that her crew, imprisoned below, would have had no chance of escape. Marks observed on the hull after it was raised have led to an interesting opinion of the cause of the accident by Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty. He conjectures that the officer in the conning-tower was looking so anxiously for the cruiser *Juno*, which was to be "torpedoed," that he did not notice the approach of the *Berwick Castle* until the latter was very near the *A 1*. The officer made the submarine dive, but it was too late to escape the liner. Lord Selborne believes that in the very brief space of three seconds more the submarine would have slipped far below the big steamer, and would later have emerged unscathed. On this exceedingly narrow margin of time turned the fate of eleven gallant sailors.



FLEET OF VESSELS TRYING TO RAISE THE SUNKEN BOAT LYING ON THE SEA-BOTTOM NEARLY FIFTY FEET DOWN.—London Sphere.



ILL-FATED SUBMARINE "A 1" PARTLY SUBMERGED, SHORTLY BEFORE THE "BERWICK CASTLE" RAN INTO HER.—London Sketch.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF "A 1" AS SHE FLOATED JUST BELOW THE SURFACE, UNSEEN BY THE ON-RUSHING STEAMER WHICH STRUCK HER.—London Sphere.

## A SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOAT A DEATH-TRAP FOR HER CREW.

"A 1," OF THE BRITISH NAVY, STRUCK, WHILE PARTLY SUBMERGED, BY THE STEAMSHIP "BERWICK CASTLE" AND SUNK, WITH A LOSS OF ELEVEN LIVES.

## Duty and Opportunity.

DUTY HAS long been the rallying cry of the English people. To do one's duty has been the chief aim of millions. The word has had somewhat of a severe and gloomy aspect. It has embodied the idea of something which was owed and which has to be paid. It has represented struggle, hardship, labor, sacrifice.

The use of this word has been quite as academic as it has been popular. The college officer has sought to arouse the student to do his duty. But another word has come into the college, tending to supplant the word duty. It is opportunity. The college is no longer setting tasks for students and commanding that these tasks be done. It rather is opening doors to students and asking them to enter. It represents the elective system not simply regarding the content of the course,

but also regarding the acceptance or rejection of any course by the student himself.

The college spreads the academic feast, seeks to make the viands attractive, and asks the students to help themselves. In case the students do make a proper selection, and properly digest what they receive, the results are satisfactory and the student and those with whom he is concerned receive advantages. If, on the other hand, the student does not see fit to partake, or if partaking fails to make a proper selection, the result is not satisfactory and the student and those who are concerned with him suffer.

Certain of the more distinguished colleges of this country are embodying this idea of opportunity. The scholastic advantages are simply magnificent. The student who embraces them may become a great scholar. But if he prefer to work a few minutes a day, he still is able to remain in college and gain

results commensurate with the labor he puts forth.

Much might be said in behalf of the new method of opportunity. It is more in accord with the microcosm of life than the system of regulation and rule. But, be it also said that it is a method which should be open only to the more mature student. The taskmaster seems necessary to youth in its earlier stages.

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# Jemima's Adventures in New York

Continued from page 390.

tonian. Vividly there rose before her the memories of certain sunsets she had watched from Thompson's Hill. The same exalted mood possessed her as when she had walked home through the gathering twilight to send her mother over to visit with Mrs. Shannon, while she cheerfully washed the dishes and disposed of the week's mending. Nor did the influence of the memory leave her as they progressed from gallery to gallery, and paused for Miss Andrews to go into ecstasies over some picture which told a touching story. Often they stopped to listen to the discourse of critics who spoke fluently of values and atmosphere, while Miss Andrews hastily made notes for future use.

Jemima had had a faint hope that Mr. Connett might appear, as she had mentioned to him, accidentally, her Sunday plans.

The afternoon wore on and no Mr. Connett. Miss Andrews had collected a brainful of impressions, and was burning to convert them into literature. Jemima had secured many pictures for the delectation of Enfield Centreites. They had paused at a canvas of Columbus pleading his cause before the Spanish court—they both had a weakness for royalty—and Jemima had focused her camera for a view of it. Indeed, she had just opened the shutter—when there was a hurrying of feet behind her and an angry voice cried:

"Hi, there, you shut up that camera!"

Jemima turned to face an irate policeman and a meek-looking custodian of art treasures.

"Ye thought ye'd sneak it in again without our catching ye," went on the breathless officer.

"I don't know what you mean," said Jemima, haughtily, "but you've spoiled my picture and I shall report you for it."

"Thank ye, miss, but I guess I'll take care of the camera for ye," said the bluecoat, drily, as he extended a powerful arm.

"If you touch that camera," cried Jemima, "I'll box your ears, both of you!" and she glared at the two intruders. The police officer and custodian alike fell back before this feminine method of defense.

"Do you mean to say, lady," mildly interrogated

the custodian, "that you didn't see the sign forbidding entrance to cameras and dogs?"

"Of course not," declared the still indignant Jemima. "This isn't a church. We're taking altruistic pictures for an æsthetic purpose."

"Oh, git out." The policeman was not to be thrown off the track. "Ye can't fool Mike McCarthy again. You're that reporter that writes pieces for the yellow newspapers about how you beat the police. Hand over that there camera, or I'll march ye to the station."

Miss Andrews was near the brink of tears. The other sight-seers were taking in the encounter with open-mouthed interest. Suddenly a little girl detached herself from a group of spectators and ran over to Jemima. It was the daughter of Tim Davis, the Copper King, whom Jemima had saved from a runaway. She and her mother were conducting two provincial friends over the museum. The friends looked as if they knew much more about copper than about art. The mother came forward quickly and greeted Jemima and Miss Andrews cordially.

"I am sure there is some mistake," she turned to the waiting policeman. "This young lady is a friend of ours. Mr. Davis will settle it with you."

"I'm sorry, lady," said the officer, as her hand went to her pocket-book, "but this here reporter has tried the trick once too often. She's a-breaking a rule of this institution, and it's my duty to see that the law is enforced. She marches off with me or she gives me that camera to have and to hold."

"Very well," said Jemima, the spirit of ancient martyrs rising to direct her. "You can take me to prison and feed me on bread and water, but this camera I will not give up."

With a horrified gasp from her friends and a murmur of "bravo" from the spectators, Jemima led the way for a nonplused policeman and custodian. It was this procession which met the astonished Mr. Connett. Jemima in the fore proudly bore aloft his camera. Meekly following her were two sheepish-looking officials, and the alarmed Miss Andrews supported by the Davis contingent. He took in the situation at a glance.

A comprehensive wink at Mike, a few moments' whispered explanation, and the two bluecoats vanished.

"My brother-in-law, who's in the street-cleaning department, is out here with my sister in the chief's big automobile," said Connett, returning to the relieved group, "and I should like to have you two ladies go riding with us, and afterward come back to my sister's to supper. I guess you'll need it," with an admiring glance at the flushed but triumphant Jemima. He tucked the dangerous camera under his arm. "I'll get these pictures developed for you. If you'd only told a fellow what you were going to do I'd have put you wise to the rules. I've told Mike that these aren't for any newspaper, but to educate the rural districts, so I guess it'll be all right."

"I was kind of scared," admitted Jemima, "because the camera wasn't mine."

"By Jove! Miss Jemima." He had always called her Miss Hickson before, but a knight on rescuing his fair lady must be allowed some privileges. "Lots of people who own a dozen cameras would give anything for such a roll of films as these. If you keep this record up you can win all the prizes in the country by the time you have a camera of your own."

Miss Andrews, bringing up the rear with Mrs. Davis, was telling that interested lady the purpose and the hoped-for results of the expedition. Mrs. Davis smiled, but it was not in derision. She, too, knew a country village, but its latent æsthetic tendencies she had never tried to develop.

"I am glad to have found Miss Hickson," Mrs. Davis said. "We have looked everywhere for her to thank her for her bravery. You must," she went on, as Mr. Connett and Jemima waited in the doorway, "let me buy some of the museum copies for South Clinton and Enfield Centre. I, too, should like to be altruistic."

"I declare," said Miss Andrews, as Mr. Connett helped her to a seat in the automobile and claimed the vacant place by Jemima; "this has been what I call an æsthetic occasion, in spite of that impudent policeman. To think of meeting Mrs. Timothy Davis, and being taken for a reporter, all in one afternoon. And then to ride off like a princess in a chariot!"

## Japan's Great Naval Victory in the Far East

Continued from page 397.

steamed across the Russian front. It was impossible to see from the port what damage was done to the Japanese, although they were exposed to the heavy fire of the forts. They departed in perfect order and apparently uninjured. The damage done to the Russians was not as great as in the midnight attack, as the enemy was unable to draw them from under the protection of the forts.

At the first report of the guns from the forts were rushed upon the bridge of the *Pleiades*, anchored in the west basin of the harbor. In a few minutes the forts, extending in a line at least four miles long, were all engaged in continuous and rapid firing. Shells and pieces of shells were whistling in the air and striking all around us. Some pieces fell on deck, but did no damage. There was a general scurry of sampans in the harbor for the north shore, while people ashore were panic-stricken. No one had anticipated an attack, and the bursting of shells in town startled every one. The people took to the hills facing the entrance. Fortunately there were few casualties. One Chinese girl lost an eye, an engineer on the British steamer *Fozenhall* lost an arm, and Captain J. B. Aulen, an American pilot at Port Arthur, received scratches from flying rock. A spent, unexploded 12-inch shell, which must have passed clear over the two ships beached in the entrance, struck the water alongside the steamship *Fu Ping*, ricocheted, struck the coping of a wall facing the harbor, and landed on dry earth under another wall seventy-five feet distant.

Another unexploded shell dropped in the compound, or yard, of the Russo-Chinese Bank. Many others struck on the hill and caused most of the injuries. One shell dug a hole fifteen feet in diameter and seven feet deep, shattering near-by windows. A shell entered the side of the Russian transport *Kazan* and lodged without exploding. A Russian officer admitted that two men were killed and two wounded in the forts. At high tide in the afternoon the torpedoed battle-ship *Czarevitch* was brought inside under her own steam, and also the cruiser *Pallada* with the assistance of tugs. The next day the remainder of the fleet, excepting the torpedo-boats, came inside and anchored. On Friday night the cruiser *Askold*, which was injured in the fight, sank in thirty feet of water. The admiral's ship, the *Petropavlovsk*, the *Sevastopol*, and the second-class cruiser *Novik* were taken to the east basin adjacent to repair-shops. They had received gunshots above decks. Twenty dead and sixty wounded men were brought ashore.

From the fact that only those Russian vessels which ventured into closer range received injuries, it was observed that a fight at seven-mile range was not such a destructive affair after all. No official figures of the Japanese losses have been made public, but it was admitted from Japanese sources that four were killed and fifty-four wounded. Seven ships are reported to have been hit, while two are said to have returned to Sasebo, the naval station, for repairs. Much comment was aroused in the East, after the fight, by the surprising fact that sixteen ships were able to manoeuvre

for forty-five minutes at seven miles' distance under the fire of at least seventy modern rifles on elevations from 250 to 500 feet, on a perfectly clear day, without more damage than was actually received by the Japanese. And yet the Russians at Port Arthur are said not to have neglected to practice while mounting new guns as fast as possible for months past.

As to the Japanese attacking fleet, six battle-ships, six armored cruisers, and four protected cruisers, it is to be noted they all had either eight- or twelve-inch guns for their heaviest mount. Further, the dispatch cruisers *Chihaya*, *Yeyeyama*, and *Tatsuta* carried lighter guns, while at least fourteen torpedo-boat de-

stroyers are known to have been in the reserve fleet. Besides the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur, the following vessels are known to have been in the fleet at Chemulpho the same day: The battle-ship *Chinyen*, the cruisers *Naniwa*, *Takachiko*, *Nitaka*, *Suma*, *Akashi*, and *Cheyoda*, and a number of torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. The location of the battle-ship *Fusa* has been a mystery most of the time, while of course the cruisers *Nisshin* and *Kasuga* have been on their way from Italy.

### A Word for the Camera Crank

WHEREVER you go in this vineyard below.

There's the camera crank;

On highway or street you invariably meet

With the camera crank.

He's sometimes alone and he's sometimes in flocks;

He's here, there, and yonder, as sly as a fox;

And always he's armed with a little black box—

He's the camera crank.

YET harmless is he as a bird in a tree,

Is the camera crank;

What hurt could he do, or what harm could ensue

From the camera crank?

He pictures the pageant from vanguard to rear,

He's eye on the lookout for things that are queer,

And folks that are honest have nothing to fear

From the camera crank.

HE often does good—who would think that he

could?—

Does this camera crank;

A tale good as gold is but haltingly told

Till the camera crank

Has brought the cold facts to the wondering eye

So clearly and briefly that none may deny;

Dame Nature has spoken—she never can lie—

Through the camera crank.

THOUGH seldom there's wealth, yet there always

is health

For the camera crank;

This world ne'er can seem just a wearisome dream

To the camera crank.

There's beauty in winter and summer and spring,

There's beauty in autumn that's fit for a king—

There's wonderful beauty in everything.

For the camera crank.

SOME day, with a groan, when the trumpet has

blown,

Why, this camera crank

Will rise from the gloom of his stuffy old tomb—

Will this camera crank.

He'll off with his little black box in his hand

To take a snap-shot at the Beautiful Land,

And Peter will say, "Take me just as I stand.

Mister Camera Crank!"

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.

### Let the Negroes Stay in This Country.

BISHOP DERRICK, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is a man of years and wide experience, and he ought to know that the plan of African colonization which he declared before a church conference the other day to be the true solution of the race problem in the South, is purely visionary and wholly impracticable. An African colonization society existed in this country for a good many years, with an array of influential names and a considerable fund of money to back it, but its efforts, though well meant, never amounted to anything, and the whole scheme of expatriation has long since been abandoned by the wisest and best friends of the negro. Undoubtedly the negroes are not always protected as they should be in this country in the enjoyment of their rights. But where one colored man is disturbed, ten thousand are not; and where else, we should like to know, will the negro meet with such industrial opportunities, such schooling; and where else, inadequate as it is, is so much being done for the negro as in the South? There is no demand for negro labor in South Africa, as in the Southern States of this country, while education is neither to be had, or, if it were, would serve little purpose there. Let Bishop Derrick and others like minded learn a lesson from Booker T. Washington, and guide themselves accordingly. In their present attitude they are inviting their race in this country to disaster and ruin.

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GUN CREW OF THE "WISCONSIN," WHICH MADE A NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR THIRTEEN-INCH GUNS.—AT LEFT, LIEUTENANT VOGELGESANG, WHO TRAINED THE CREW; AT RIGHT, COXSAIN GAUNT, WHO POINTED THE GUN; IN CENTRE, BAREHEADED, WITH FACE IN PROFILE, TURRET-TRAINER NEUBERT.—Jones.



THE "KEARSARGE'S" GUN CREW, WHICH MADE A WORLD'S RECORD FOR EIGHT-INCH GUNS.—GUN POINTERS; GUNNER'S MATE KOESTER, RECLINING AT LEFT; BOATSWAIN'S MATE YOUNG, SECOND FROM LEFT, STANDING.—OFFICERS, LEFT, ENSIGN MANNIX, TRAINER OF THE CREW; RIGHT, LIEUTENANT CLEMENT, DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

### THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NAVY MARKSMANSHIP PENNANT.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR THIRTEEN-INCH GUNS MADE ON THE BATTLE-SHIP "WISCONSIN," AND THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR EIGHT-INCH GUNS ON THE "KEARSARGE."

### Marvelous Feats of Our Naval Gunners.

ONE OF THE most marvelous feats in modern gunnery was accomplished on February 24th, in Manila Bay, by a gun crew on the United States battle-ship *Wisconsin*, while at target practice. The first string of shots fired that day with the vessel's thirteen-inch guns brought the world's record up to eight shots and eight hits in five minutes and ten seconds, but this record stood only until Ira M. Gaunt, coxsain, and C. H. Neubert, gunner's mate, aimed the big guns in the forward turret of the *Wisconsin*. The target was at a distance of 1,600 yards and the ship was under way at a speed of six knots an hour. Ten shots were fired in five minutes and forty seconds, nine of them piercing the bull's-eye. This remarkable piece of work doubled the previous world's record for firing in this class, and established a new mark which is likely to stand untouched for some time to come.

C. H. Neubert, gunner's mate, has, it is claimed, shown more skill in the training of a turret than any other man in the navy. During the entire target practice Neubert trained the turret, firing fifty-one shots, not one of which passed either to the right or left of the target. When it is understood that in the short space of 340 seconds nearly six tons of steel in the form of projectiles passed through a single gun fired by nearly two tons of powder, in ten different charges, all of which in that space of time was brought from magazines forty-five feet below the guns, the

efficiency of the turret and handling-room crews of the *Wisconsin* may be the better realized. The men have been under the training of Lieutenant Vogelgesang, whose theories they carried successfully into practice. As all the other classes of guns on the *Wisconsin* made better records than those of the *Alabama*, which held the record, the *Wisconsin* put in a claim for the pennant for battle-ships.

Another world's record for naval gunnery was made recently on the battle-ship *Kearsarge*, during practice off the harbor of Pensacola, Fla. The left gun crew in the after superimposed turret of the vessel scored ten successive bull's-eyes in five minutes with an eight-inch gun, discharged at a target 1,600 feet distant, while the ship was moving at the rate of ten miles an hour. Two gun-pointers took part in this event. The first one, Boatswain's Mate Young, fired six shots and made six hits in two and a half minutes, or 2.4 shots per minute, beating the previous best performance, on the *New York*, of four hits, at the rate of two per minute. The second pointer, Gunner's Mate Koester, fired four shots, making four hits in two and a half minutes, or 1.6 per minute. Some of the ten shots were only seventeen seconds apart. The crew was trained by Ensign D. Pratt Mannix, under the supervision of Lieutenant J. W. L. Clement. Both these officers have made a special and exhaustive study of naval gunnery.

A crew on the battle-ship *Texas* very lately made a new world's record for twelve-inch guns, having scored eleven hits in ten minutes.

### A Proposed Religious Press Bureau.

AT THE general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held in Los Angeles in May, a plan will be considered for the establishment of a press bureau, to disseminate denominational news among the secular papers somewhat after the manner of the Associated Press. It is proposed that the bureau shall be international in scope, gathering news, stories, pictures, etc., relating to Methodist operations in all parts of the world. Bishops, secretaries, missionaries, and other leaders will aid in developing a corps of correspondents. The bureau will also be a clearing-house of information about the general work of the church in the United States. Whether this bureau shall be financed from private sources, or made an arm of the General Conference, with official standing, is the chief point that will be considered at the Los Angeles conference. For a number of years a highly successful work of this kind has been carried on for the Congregational societies by Rev. James H. Ross, who was connected with the *Troy (N. Y.) Times* before he entered the ministry. It was the success which Mr. Ross has achieved in this news service which suggested the idea to the Methodist bishops, and they have asked his counsel in perfecting their own plans. Such a bureau as that proposed is entirely feasible, and it will succeed, provided it has a liberal financial backing and as experienced and able a man at the head of it as Mr. Ross.



### AMERICANS AT MANILA HONORED SPAIN'S DEAD HEROES.

AFTER SOLEMN SERVICES IN THE CATHEDRAL, ATTENDED BY GOVERNOR WRIGHT AND OTHER OFFICIALS, THE BODIES OF TWO SPANISH SOLDIERS WERE TAKEN ABOARD A GUN-BOAT BY UNITED STATES MARINES, AND THENCE TRANSFERRED TO A SHIP BOUND FOR SPAIN.—Photograph by Homer L. Knight.



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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE managers of our great corporations take good advantage of their inside knowledge of the earnings to speculate. Of course they speculate on "sure things." Attention has been called to the fact that the rise and fall of the Steel Trust shares closely followed the increase and the decrease in the earnings, and it is common report that Pittsburgh parties who are in the inside, as well as the managers in New York, were heavy traders in the market and made all the money that the poor public lost. This is one of the strongest arguments in favor of that publicity which President Roosevelt has demanded and which the corporations so strenuously resist. If stockholders would only emphasize their attitude toward this question by impressing their feeling upon their members of the Legislature and their Congressmen, the necessary relief legislation would be speedily forthcoming. Instead of this, they are so apathetic that they even surrender their voting proxies year after year to a management which betrays them.

Another Texas matter is attracting attention—viz., the suit brought against the ill-fated Kirby Lumber Company and its receivers. The complaint alleges that shortly before the receivership President Kirby, of the lumber company, and President Yoakum, of the Frisco Railway, formed a "holding company,"—one of the convenient methods by which promoters operate—and to which was transferred the majority of the stock of the Kirby Lumber Company, and that they also formed the Houston, Beaumont and Northern Railway Company, to which the Kirby Lumber Company transferred its railroad properties. This latter company was capitalized at \$500,000, with a bond issue of a million, and the complaint alleges that Kirby and Yoakum arranged that Yoakum should loan \$600,000 to the lumber company and receive in return the million-dollar bond issue, 50 per cent. of the stock of the railroad, and \$18,000 commission, and that out of this loan \$318,000 was immediately paid back to Mr. Yoakum as "commission" and as payment for a prior loan claimed to have been made by him. It is not surprising that in the financing of the Frisco road some of its officers are said to have become enormously wealthy.

Are times getting better? I wish I could honestly say they were, for I would rather be the evangel of prosperity than the prophet of adversity. But, first of all, to command and retain confidence, one must speak the truth, and indisputable facts point to the conclusion that the business depression, to say the least, is not growing less. Great significance attaches to Bradstreet's estimate of the failures of the first quarter of the current year, and the unfavorable comparison it makes with that of the corresponding quarters of many preceding years. During the first three months of 1904, 2,866 failures are reported, as against 2,640 in 1903. The increase in numbers is not very large, but greater significance attaches to the fact that the liabilities in 1904 are over \$47,000,000 as against only \$28,000,000 in 1903. To equal this record, as the report states, we must go back to the depressed years, from 1894 to 1897.

The report also speaks of "the increased tension shown in the suspension of banks and other financial institutions," and to the fact that every section of the country shows an increase in liabilities. Significance attaches to the reports of failures of banks and trust companies scattered throughout the country, to the curtailment of work in the Fall River cotton-mills by the two-days' weekly shut-down, due "to unsettled conditions in the cotton and cloth markets," and to the mystery about the payment by such great railroad corporations as the Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Burlington of much higher rates of interest for temporary loans than those quoted in the open money market.

The enormous expansion of the loan account of the New York banks means

much. Railways and industrial corporations which, during the boom of two years ago, became plungers by absorbing other railways and other industrial properties, and issuing bonds, stocks, and notes to pay for them, are reaching a day when accounts must be settled. The banks and trust companies, loaded to the limit with securities, many of them new and indigestible, are offering extraordinary inducements for deposits, paying greater rates of interest, in fact, than those quoted in the market. All this signifies a very strained situation, and if, on top of this, our exports continue to show their very marked tendency to diminish, and if we are called upon to send large amounts of gold to Europe, the talk about cheap money will disappear, and, with it, all hope of a rising stock market. Unusual circumstances may here and there help a stock or a line of stocks, or marked economies in some industrial corporation which has gone through the throes of depression may put it on a better plane, but, on the whole, the outlook in this presidential year for higher prices all around is far from reassuring. It is said that there is an irreducible minimum for every market and for every stock. That is true; but in other periods analogous to this it has only been reached after the liquidation has culminated in some decisive and marked crisis, and that we have not as yet experienced.

"J. J. J." Minnesota: See letter.  
"S." Tioga, Penn.: Preferred for one year.  
"M." Buffalo: Preference continued for six months.  
"M." Cincinnati: Preference continued for three months.  
"A. M." Philadelphia: Preference continued for one year.  
"J. J. J." Minn.: You are on my preferred list for the balance of your subscription.  
"A. R." Brooklyn: The Pennsylvania Company's guaranteed 4 1-2 per cent. notes are entirely safe.  
"G." Atlanta, Ga.: The Swift stock is an industrial and one of the few that are highly regarded. It is not a gilt edged investment.  
"D. S. O." New York: Impossible, because of the rule which has been established and which must apply to all. Demands upon my time too great.  
"H." Cincinnati: I have endeavored to get information that would answer your inquiry, but have not succeeded. I advise that you address your inquiry direct to the company at New Orleans.  
"O. A. L." New York: I would not sacrifice my M. K. and T. on such a market. It would be better to be patient and if a bad break comes to double your holdings and wait for the renewal of confidence, which must eventually come.  
"B." Crestline, O.: Forty dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. 1. It is difficult to say what is the "best cheap investment" on the list at present, for conditions are constantly changing. 2. A little later on, when earnings begin to develop, I can advise you more safely. It does not look dear compared with other industrials.  
"P. Q." Lawrence, Mass., and Portorico: 1. The plans for the rehabilitation of the Mexican Central all foreshadow an assessment on the stock. You run your chances, therefore. Some believe that an effort is being made to depress the shares for the purpose of acquiring them. It is a gamble, therefore. 2. Any member of the Stock Exchange will purchase small lots for you, but most of them will not deal in small lots on margins.  
"C. L. P." Cleveland: The difficulty with all the cheap stocks, especially Mexican Central, is that there is always danger of a reorganization involving an assessment. Some new plan to put Realty on a better basis is being discussed. I should advise the preferred rather than the common. Leather common is perhaps the safest for speculation of the list you name, if you will be patient.  
"A." Los Angeles: 1. Among the best of the investment stocks to buy on a break, I include Manhattan Elevated, Del. and Hudson, Del. and Lack., Northwest preferred, St. Paul preferred, and in fact the preferred stocks of all railways which have been paying regular dividends on the common. 2. Among the bonds to buy on reactions I would include the U. P. convertible 4s, Central of Ga. first 5s, Reading gen. 4s, Erie first con. 4s prior bonds, and the M. K. and T. first 4s.  
"E. J. G." San Francisco: 1. Its membership is more restricted, and generally regarded therefore as a higher class. 2. Amer. Ice common sold in 1900 from 27 to 49; in 1901 from 26 to 42; in 1902 from 10 to 32. The preferred sold in 1900 at from 60 to 78; in 1901 from 62 to 78; in 1902 from 32 to 67. 3. These high prices have not been reached since the dividends have been suspended. 4. Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, New York. 5. I do not advise the purchase of any bond which guarantees an abnormal rate of interest, or presumes to guarantee it.

Continued on page 405.

## Big Bodies of Free-milling Ore.

[This series of short articles on the subject of free-milling, low-grade gold ores was begun in the issue of February 4th, and is furnished by The National Underwriting Company, New York Life Building, New York. This company is the acknowledged headquarters for information regarding Thunder Mountain mining matters.]

(Continued from last week.)

A FEW years from now there will be many who will recall newspaper reports of the early days of Thunder Mountain Gold Fields, and wonder why the reports made so little impression upon them. It is likely that the real reason is that most people are too busy to give real attention to anything unless it is full of sensational figures and statements. Then, too, the usual stories of gold-field development are only about half understandable to the ordinary person unfamiliar with technical mining terms.

There are, no doubt, great numbers of people who would wonder whether a report that a certain property were yielding a thousand dollars a ton meant that the yield was big or small, because they would not understand how costly the process of reducing the ore and extracting the gold from the rock might be.

Mining, especially gold mining, is a subject with which very few are familiar, and for the most part such familiarity as the usual reader gets is found in

the flamboyant literature of companies who are compelled to appeal to the spectacular in order to arrest attention. The real points of a mining matter are wholly lost on ninety per cent. of intelligent people, mostly because it's too hard work to look into the thing and master its details.

In this connection it is but fair also to state that those who have a very poor mine, if they happen to be unscrupulous, can make their description so alluring that the men who have a real mine and are telling the truth are at a sad disadvantage.

As the winter's reports of work in the gold fields of Thunder Mountain find their way out through the snow drifts which still hem that country in, it does not require second sight to see not merely confirmation of all previous reports and surmises, but also steady advance in demonstrated extent and value of ores.

Purchasing a share in one of the good properties to-day and sitting down to wait is as easy a way of making money as to make it in the advance of value of New York City real estate. Thunder Mountain is destined to be wonder mountain, not because of great gold nuggets of unheard-of size, but because of its great extent as a mineralized area and of the immeasurable ore bodies which are showing very profitable yield.

While it is true that some great finds assaying over two thousand dollars per ton have been made, the enduring interest of capital and mining intelligence is centered upon the great low-grade ore bodies such as completely swamp the "H. Y." property, and make of its entire 185 acres one vast ore bank of yield running from four dollars per ton to eight dollars per ton, with every few feet a bunch of ore which runs all the way from twelve to seventy dollars per ton.

There has been a good deal of work done on the "H. Y." property this winter and its assays have shown with great clearness values that thrill the stockholder's heart. In this there is no overstatement. There is nothing in the business world more clearly demonstrated to us than the undying riches of the "H. Y." property and we shall be glad to furnish full particulars regarding it to all who are inclined to be interested. Treasury shares are now being subscribed for at twenty-five cents, with special privileges for early comers. A postal card to us will bring full information. Address or call, The National Underwriting Company, 346 Broadway, New York City.

(Continued next week.)

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**W**HEN a clean-cut, intelligent-looking man talks to you, he generally has something to say. It is good business to listen; chances are you will learn something to your advantage.

Do you want to sell your product? If you do, listen. Can you say who will, or who will not, buy your product? Is the selection of any medium because it is, say, \$6.00 a line, a guarantee that it will meet the eye of the possible purchaser?

Speaking of eyes, did you, personally, ever look over all the "ads." in the average Webster's Dictionary of a magazine? You skipped fully two-thirds of the "ads." did you not? Too much labor. Do you want to sell to the public, so long as they have money to buy?

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proposition, but the road is doing exceedingly well and on a 5 per cent. basis the stock is not dear, though I hardly class it as a gilt-edged investment.

"F." New Orleans: Preference continued for one year. I have repeatedly said that the change in the management of the American Ice Company has been complete and radical. A strong financial board has taken the place of the dummy directors, who were mostly employees of the company, and the most successful and practical ice manager in the country, Mr. Oler, has been put at the head of the company as its president. The result of his excellent management is showing itself on every hand in reduced expenses and in greater efficiency and economy all along the line. The season has been very backward thus far and the earning power of the company can only be disclosed with the approach of the warmer months. The outlook is favorable.

"Invest": Preferred for three months. I know of no stock that I would regard as entirely safe for permanent investment and that nets over 6 per cent. 2. Atchison common has still to stand the test of a period of depression. A reduction of 15 or 20 per cent. in its earnings would jeopardize dividends on the common. Chic. Gt. Western is earning very little over dividends on the preferred A. Erie first Preferred is doing better, but the road should utilize its earnings for much-needed improvements rather than dividends. Metropolitan Street Railway is a guaranteed 7 per cent. stock, but has been so juggled with that the guarantee is not regarded as first-class. Soo common is a heavy earner in a section that is rapidly developing. The preferred I regard as much safer and not a bad investment. I see nothing particularly attractive in D. S. S. and A. If I took either I would buy the preferred.

Continued on page 406.

### Earthquakes and Microbes.

**D**O EARTHQUAKES set microbes in motion, or do they only affect the nerves? is a question which has been raised recently. From early times pestilence has been regarded as one of the accompaniments of earthquakes. Nor is this perhaps a mere figure of superstition. Many instances of epidemics following upon earthquakes are on record, says the *Lancet*. Thus, in 557-60 A. D., earthquake years, Constantinople was visited by a pestilence, and in 615 A. D., after more than a decade of seismic disturbances, which extended from Japan to the Mediterranean, the whole of Italy was visited, according to Sigonius, by a fearful epidemic, of which the nature is not recorded. Old writers, such as von Pienciz, an authority on the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, were wont to attribute the proneness to disease exhibited by whole populations during earthquake seasons to shaken nerves begotten of prolonged suspense and broken rest at night.

### Germans Like Our Fruit.

**A**CCORDING to the report of the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce, American fruits, especially California dried fruits, play an important part in the Leipzig market and throughout Saxony. California prunes and apricots of the last crop were excellent in quality. There were general complaints against the abrupt action of the police and other administrative authorities to suppress dealings in these articles, on the alleged ground that the sulphuric acid contained therein was injurious to health. American evaporated apples are becoming more popular year by year; their quality is excellent, and they are sold in large quantities in the markets of Germany.

### St. Louis Exposition Opens April 30th.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST EXPOSITION.

In two weeks more, the gates of the Exposition Grounds at St. Louis will be thrown open; the button will have been pressed by no less a personage than President Roosevelt. The machinery will immediately be set in motion, and the grandest, most gorgeous and most stupendous exposition which the world has ever witnessed will be a reality.

It is a world in itself, and what a cosmopolitan affair! Filipinos and Greeks, Romans and Africans; in fact, natives from almost every portion of the earth's surface are there; and the buildings have an architectural beauty which will prove a treat to the beholder. Industry and art, modern and ancient, of every conceivable form will be presented. And the glorious "Old Pike!" why, the midway at Chicago's World's Fair was but a side-show in comparison! The St. Louis Exposition may be termed a marvel, for its exhibits can scarcely be imagined. A very accurate idea of the exposition, however, can be gleaned from the beautiful booklet of 40 pages, which contains illustrations and an elegant map of the grounds, and which will be mailed free by the General Passenger Department, Boston and Maine Railroad, Boston, to any person upon receipt of address.

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Are little patches of Eczema on the skin, scalp, or hands, which are instantly relieved and speedily cured by baths with CUTICURA SOAP and gentle anointings of CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great Skin Cure.

## DEAFNESS CURED

A Device That Is Scientific, Simple, Direct, and Instantly Restores Hearing in Even the Oldest Person—Comfortable, Invisible, and Perfect Fitting.

190-Page Book Containing a History of the Discovery and Many Hundred Signed Testimonials From All Parts of the World—SENT FREE.



The True Story of the Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons and ear specialists treated me at great expense, and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing.

My case was pronounced incurable!

I grew desperate, my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor and personal expense I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and, as they give no discomfort whatever, I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful; I am a cured, changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires or strings of any kind, and is entirely new and up-to-date in all respects. It is so small that no one can see it when in position, yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause.

With my device I can cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings in the ear, shocks from artillery or through accidents. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. The greatest aural surgeons in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

I want to place my 190-page book on deafness in the hands of every deaf person in the world. I will gladly send it free to anyone whose name and address I can get. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and contains bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station of life—ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from my wonderful little device. You will find the names of people in your own town and state, many whose names you know, and I am sure that all this will convince you that the cure of deafness has at last been solved by my invention.

Don't delay; write for the free book to-day and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1753 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.





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If you do not know what a comfortable, quick, clean shave is, it's because you're not using a "Gem" one trial will convince you of its superiority over all other razors. Perfect in every detail. Sold everywhere. Write for new Catalogue.

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IS THE BEST**

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From the New York Times, November 6, 1903.  
"The students showed evidences of careful training. Managers are waking up to the fact that experience in dramatic schools is of value, and year by year pupils are finding their way to the professional boards in greater numbers."

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Promptly relieve Coughs, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung Troubles. Sold in boxes only. Avoid imitations. See Sample Signature of J. M. Brown on every box.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 405.

"S." Orange, N. J.: Proxy received O. K.  
"A. R." New York: Post-office to blame.  
"R." Orlando, Fla.: Preferred for three months.  
"Soudan," Mexico: You are complimentary, at least.

"F." Cripple Creek, Col.: Preferred for three months.  
"S." Westerly, R. I.: Do not find you on my preferred list.

"V." Detroit, Mich.: Preference continued for three months.  
"A. B." New York: I do not find a rating, but will make inquiries.

"E." New Hartford, Conn.: Preference continued for three months.  
"P." Cincinnati: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"Rix," Oakland, Cal.: I look for no decided bull movement in the immediate future.

"S. S. S." Mass.: 1. The three-year notes of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company are not dear and are safe. 2. Your photographs should have been addressed to the editor.

"R." Raleigh, N. C.: Neither of the concerns is a member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, nor do I find a rating. I have only said of the first mentioned that it was doing a large business.

"T. G. T." New York: Scoop preferred is regarded as an excellent investment, but I would not put all of my money into one stock. I doubt if it will sell much lower unless the entire market has a severe decline. A safer investment, of course, would be St. Paul or Northwest preferred.

"T." Seymour: B. and O. common pays 4 per cent. per annum, and the preferred the same. For investment, of course the preferred is the safer, but for speculation the common offers the greatest inducements. It sold last year as high as 104 and as low as 72, and this year has ranged between 73 and 86.

"R." Scranton, Penn.: Preferred for three months. B. & O. preferred sold last year as high as 98 3/4 and as low as 83. This year the range has been from 87 to 92. Having an investment quality, it is strongly held and is not as speculative as the common. On a declining market it might reach lower figures, but it is not unreasonable at your price.

"A. Q." Long Island: No blank form is necessary to get on my preferred list. Simply send in your subscription to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the full rate of \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, and you will receive LESLIE'S WEEKLY for the period named, and also, during that time, be entitled without further charge to the privileges of my preferred list.

"A." St. Augustine, Fla.: I advise your friends to be very careful how they operate with these get-rich-quick concerns. If they can get their money out, let them do it. It is utterly impossible to continue the payment of such extravagant dividends indefinitely. Payments may be continued as long as new clients are secured to pour money into the concern, but ultimately there must be but one result.

"W. H. L." Chicago: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. 1. The guaranteed stock of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad for investment. Del. and Hudson stock will probably be satisfactory, also, for future profit. Note weekly suggestions. 2. People's Gas is subject to too many vicissitudes of legislation and the lobby for me to recommend it as a permanent investment.

"C." Little Falls, N. Y.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. While I believe that Atchison common, on possibilities of reduced earnings, if the business depression continues, is high enough, the accumulation of a large short interest has made it easy to advance it. Whether this advance can be sustained, is a question. If the business situation does not improve, I believe it cannot.

"K." Cleveland, O.: Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings have never shown 1 per cent. applicable to dividends. It is enormously overvalued with bonded obligations, and the bonds are not in demand, even at sacrifice figures. A powerful inside clique controls the stock, and in the belief that they may some day make a favorable combination with other local traction interests, B. R. T. has been bought for speculation at all sorts of prices, high and low. It is a dangerous stock to trade in.

"Cape Cod": Preferred for three months. 1. Any rise in the market ought to be favorable to M. K. T. preferred on the showing it has made of earnings and on the value of the property. Its physical condition is being improved and strong interests are identified with it. 2. So. Pacific, because of the general belief that it is to be put on a dividend basis within a reasonable time, and because it has sold much higher, is favorably regarded. I do not believe that we are to have a bull movement this spring.

"W. H. L." Chicago: National Biscuit Company makes an excellent report of earnings, and if I bought either for investment, I would take the preferred. It is a business in which competition must be anticipated, and which depends for its success upon the ability and industry as well as the integrity of its management. Speculatively, the common stock, paying 4 per cent., appears to have merit, and many brokers have been advising its purchase, but the vicissitudes through which the common shares of the industrial, and especially the dividend-payers, have passed, should be borne in mind.

"M." Dayton, O.: 1. The difficulty regarding People's Gas is that it is constantly harassed by litigation and by an overwhelming sentiment in Chicago in favor of private ownership of public utilities. The recent vote in favor of city street-car lines probably indicates a similar sentiment regarding a municipal gas plant, and will naturally stimulate the demand for a decrease in charge for gas. Otherwise People's Gas, on a 6 per cent. basis, would sell much higher. 2. I hear nothing but good reports regarding the new management. With ordinary summer weather an unusually good showing should be made.

"X." New Orleans: You may not know, but it is a fact, that holders of large blocks of stock in many of our corporations do not record their shares on the books in their own names, unless they are dividend-payers. One of the parties on the list that you mention, I am told, holds 20,000 shares and two others 30,000. This, of course, is not official. I advise you to write directly to the president of the company for the corrected figures of the balance sheet. I believe you will receive them. Most brokers, like the public, are extremely prejudiced against the stock. That has little significance to me. If you took your broker's advice in everything he would get the commissions and you would go to the poor-house.

"Car." Lexington, Ky.: 1. The decline in earnings of American Car and other railroad-equipment companies has been phenomenally great. Amer. Car and Foundry for the quarter ended March 1st showed net earnings of only a little over \$500,000, or only one-third the earnings of the corresponding quarter in the preceding year. I do not see how it is possible to continue dividends on the common, and I would be in no haste to cover. The significant statement is made that more cars and locomotives were ordered in October, 1902, than were ordered during the entire six months just passed. That is the difference between the boom period and a period of depression. 2. The difficulty about short sales is that you have too much company and insiders, to whom the situation is sometimes revealed by the transfer books, can take advantage of it to give the shorts a twist. 3. I see no prospect of dividends on Locomotive common, under existing circumstances.

"G." Indianapolis: 1. I have repeatedly said that the litigation in which the People's Gas Company has been constantly involved has militated against its investment character. The recent decision of

# Dr. Lapponi

Physician to the Late Pope Leo XIII., and Now Physician in Ordinary to Pope Pius X., Finds

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Following is an Exact Translation of Dr. Lapponi's Testimonial as Written by Himself:

ROME, August 24, 1903.—In the Hospital of San Giovanni Calibrita (del Fatebene Fratelli) in Rome, directed by myself, I have largely experimented with the natural mineral water placed in commerce under the name of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** and am glad to attest that, by its richness of composition of lithia, it is of marvelous efficacy in cases of Gout, of Chronic, Articular, and Muscular Rheumatism, of Hepatic Congestions and Functional Disorders, of Gastro-intestinal Dyspepsia, of Gravel and Renal Insufficiency, of light Nephritic Affections and of all the various forms of Uric Acid Diathesis.

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May also be used as a good table water. So much I declare for the truth.

(Signed) PROF. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI.

Principal Physician of the Hospital of San Giovanni Calibrita (del Fatebene Fratelli) in Rome, Member of the Academy of Medicine of Rome, etc., etc.

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Hotel opens June 15th.

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the Supreme Court seemed to favor the right of the municipal authorities to reduce the price of gas. There is no significance in the recent vote of the people of Chicago, in favor of municipal ownership of street railways. This indicates a possibility of a municipal gas plant. 2. I would take my profit in General Electric. The unpleasant disclosure that when the Stanley company was acquired by certain insiders, and unloaded at a ridiculously high price on the General Electric Company, it was developed that the Stanley company had a heavy floating debt, of which the General Electric people knew nothing, and that it was pretty nearly a gold brick, proves what I have frequently said regarding the speculative character of the management. I am inclined to believe that the enormous surplus which this company is reporting is largely a book surplus. Otherwise it would be unnecessary for it to increase its stock in order to obtain a little over \$3,000,000.

"W." New Castle, Penn.: 1. The declaration of the regular dividend on Steel preferred, in spite of the fact that it was not earned, was based on expectation of an improvement in the iron trade, which I doubt will be realized. The advance in the stock is due, no doubt, also, to the accumulation of a large short interest. There is therefore danger on that side. 2. As I have repeatedly pointed out, there are signs that Amalgamated is being accumulated by insiders. I would hesitate to sell it short under the circumstances. The impression prevails that it is intended to put it higher, but insiders only know what its future is to be, as no complete reports of its earnings are made public. 3. I have explained the reason for the rise of U. P., which has more to do with the struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific than with the merits of U. P., though the latter's earnings are well sustained. 4. So. Pacific, as I have said before, was bought by inside interests around 50. If the expectation of dividends is realized it will sell higher, but these may be some distance off. 5. I would not sell the Wabash stocks short, because of a strenuous effort to maintain them at good prices which the insiders are making.

"H." Atlanta, Ga.: 1. The conditions of the country have certainly not changed so much for the better as to warrant hope of a well-sustained bull movement. The iron situation shows improvement, but the increasing demand for iron has been met by a largely increased production, the natural result of which will be over-production before long. Continued troubles in the labor world, marked depression in the cotton industry, and acknowledged slackness in the woolen and other lines of trade, coupled with diminished exports and a rather unfavorable crop outlook, all in this year of presidential uncertainties, are not favorable to higher prices. At the same time, large financial interests, who are not prepared to permit the market to go much lower, if they can prevent it, are developing a strong sustaining power. They are straining the resources of our great financial institutions, as the enormous and unprecedented aggregate of New York bank loans indicates, but it is not a situation which justifies heavy speculation on the short side at present. 2. I have frequently called attention to the fact that the earning season of all the ice companies obviously must be in the warm months of summer. The American Ice Company is largely reducing expenses by advantageous economies, but its productive season has not yet been reached. The outlook is very favorable.

New York, April 21st, 1904.

JASPER.

Thousands suffer from a short, hacking Cough who might be cured by Piso's Cure.

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AMERICA CAN teach England certain truths regarding methods of administration in education. The members of the Mosley commission have said that methods in education represent the chief superiority of American over English training. But England and the nations of the continent may teach America important truths touching education. Among these truths is the fact that in Europe there is far less of the formal finishing of education.

In the United States, "My education is finished" is a phrase often used. The world of education is divided quite absolutely from the life in the shop, the store, the factory, the office—a period which follows the educational period. In Europe no such absolute division occurs. Education goes on after the school days are closed. Through reading done under private tutors, through special courses taken in the local school or college, through studies pursued privately or through classes, the Englishman, the Frenchman, the German proceeds with his education. Its close is made only with the end of life.

America has been a learner of the German universities in respect to scholarship; let her now learn somewhat regarding the informal lengthening of the educational period.

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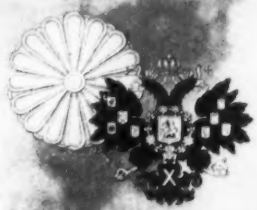
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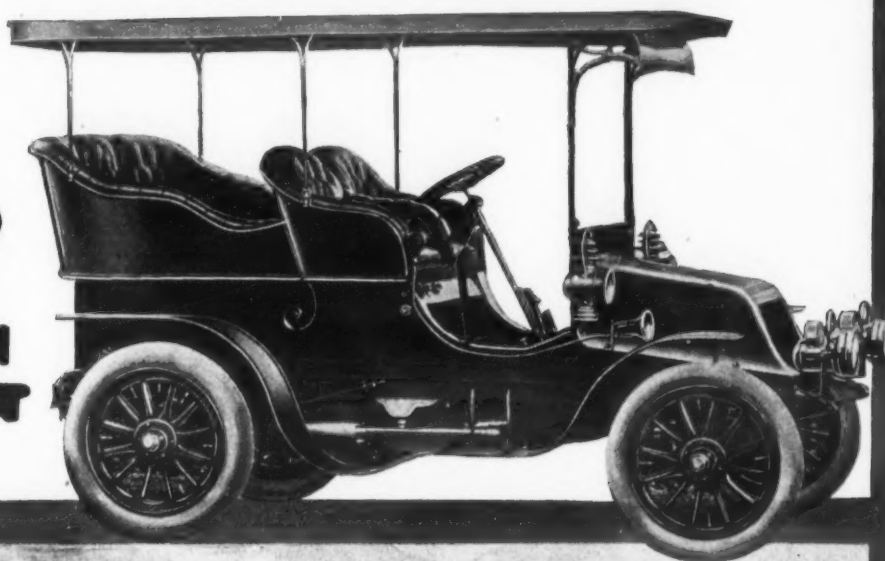
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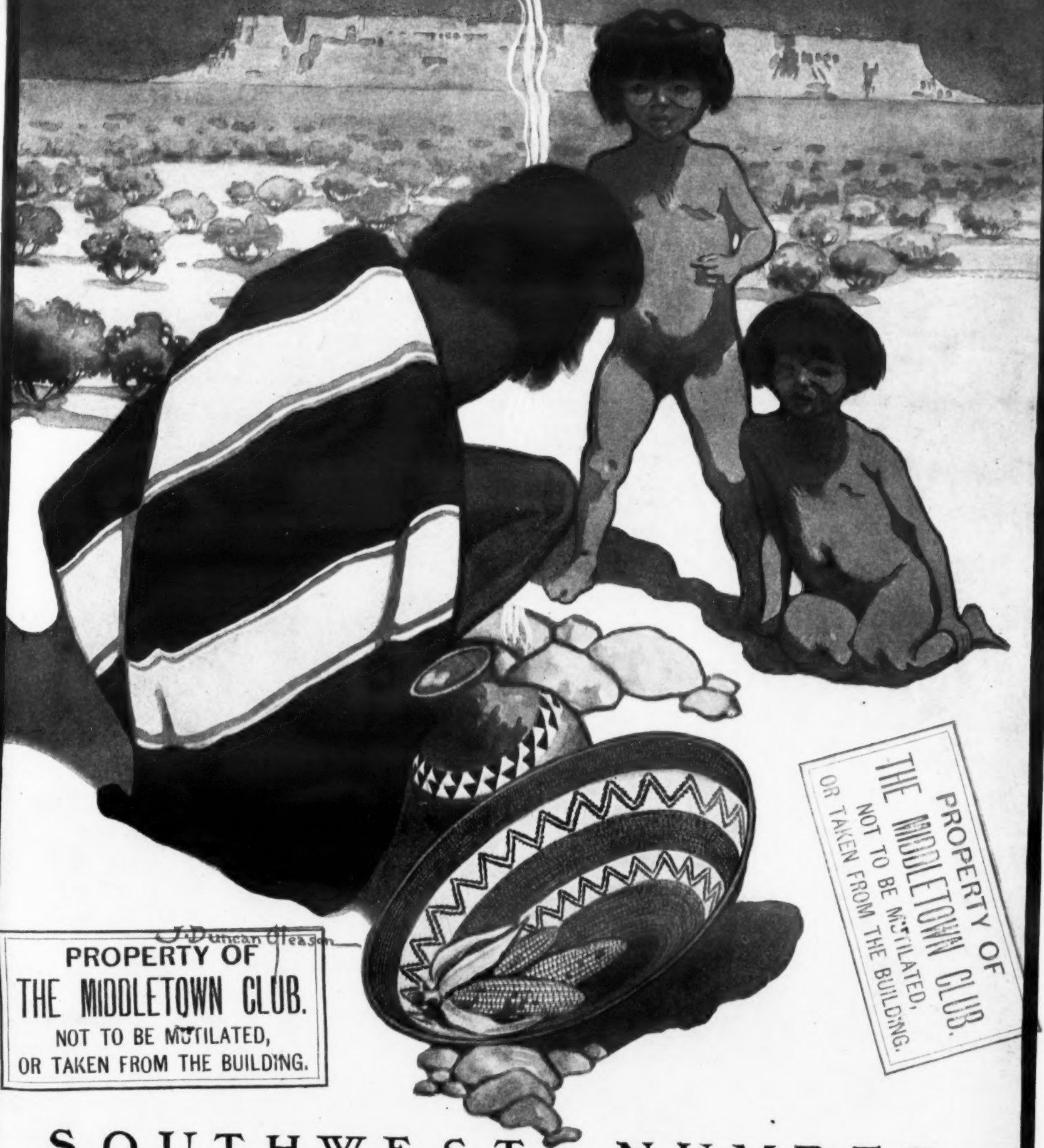
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### Business Chances Abroad.

AN INTERNATIONAL exposition will be held in Paris from August to November, 1904, comprising exhibits of life-saving apparatus, health, fishing, sports, medicine, first help to the wounded, industrial arts, and social economy. It is under the official patronage of the various French ministries and the chambers of commerce. The office of the commissioner is No. 3 Rue des Moulins, Paris, and he will send circulars, etc., in reply to inquiries addressed to him. Exhibits will enter free of duty.

WE ARE informed by our consular representative at Belfast, Ireland, Mr. W. W. Touvelle, that a good market could be established in that country for all necessary tackle for small boats. Mr. Samuel Whyte, Ben Vista, Belfast, a large dealer in this class of goods, has asked Mr. Touvelle to bring his name before the manufacturers of this material. He is prepared to purchase large quantities of ash oars, belaying-pins, hickory handspikes, etc., if he can procure them of suitable quality and at reasonable prices.

A GREAT variety of American goods is in steady demand in the Argentine Republic, and as the facilities for shipment to that country have greatly improved during the past year, it would seem as if our dealers ought to take advantage of these opportunities. Among the special classes of products for which there seems to be a demand are oysters, cheap grades of cotton cloth, shoes, glassware, and fine live-stock. Varnish and prepared paints from the United States are meeting with general acceptance in Argentina. There is a great market there for canvas, used in the manufacture of shoes with canvas tops and rope soles. Agricultural machinery, plows, and reapers, showed enormous increases in Argentina last year.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture of Canada has had its attention called to the excellent market in France for apples. The firm of Champagne Frères, of Paris, writes that 1903 was the first year that American and Canadian apples have come to France in important quantities, and that the best apples brought satisfactory prices. The market, he adds, is not so good at present, but he is of the opinion that it will soon recover. What are wanted, he emphasizes, are apples of the best varieties and hard and strong, so that they will arrive in good condition. From the north of Ireland a correspondent writes to the same department that a good market for first-class fruit and other products exists. A dealer in Belfast, Mr. R. Andrews, writes that his market is not properly cultivated by Canadian exporters, and desires to be put in correspondence with them. A market open to Canadian fruits would seem worth cultivating by American shippers.

OUR CONSUL at Liège, France, Mr. James C. McNally, sends a communication to the Department of Commerce sharply reprimanding American exporters who do not deal fairly with their foreign customers. His warning words deserve the widest possible circulation. He says that a representative dealer in Liège, whose sales of American shoes last year amounted to \$14,575, called at the consulate to discuss with him the betterment of the local market for American shoes. He was bitter in his denunciation of certain shoe manufacturers in the United States who had sent on samples for his inspection with a request that he order from the samples. He said that he did so, but when the order arrived the shoes were inferior to the sample both in material and style. This gentleman stated that three different firms had so deceived him, and that only one manufacturer in the United States had promised that if his future shipments did not exactly compare with samples he would take back the goods without expense to the local dealer. American shoes command the admiration of all Europe; but besides the quality and merited reputation of our goods, a business confidence must be established. Goods must be represented truthfully and delivered as represented if we want to retain the foreign trade.



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